TIONS—MALE.

PERS AND CLERKS.

ANTED—BY A YOUNG crockery store; 6 years' experi- ces. Address J. H. LEES, Pull-

ANTED—BY A YOUNG some good wholesale house. dress W 62, Tribune office.

ANTED—ANY ONE DE- of an experienced accountant, in the service of one of the city, will please address W 35,

ANTED—BY A RELIA- nt young man of four years' ex- for large manufacturing firm, rience in banking house. Ref- oyers in Chicago and others, 90, 94 La Salle-st.

ANTED—BY A REGIS- ruggist. Address N. M., corner ersey-sts.

ALESMEN.

ANTED—BY AN EDU- tleman with several years' ex- ch knowledge of the hardware se, either on the road or English, German, Norwegian, is a practical and accurate ac- go and Birmingham, Eng., re- 9, Tribune office.

BOYS.

ANTED—BY A BOY OF rance office; has had some ex- d hand. Can give good refer- 2, Tribune office.

ANTED—BY GERMAN to take care of horses and ily useful. Reference given. office.

TRADES.

ANTED—BY A YOUNG oing or scene-painting or both. office.

ANTED—BY A STEADY r, both English or German.

TEAMSTERS, &C.

ANTED—AS COACH- ppstent man with two years' mployer. W 56, Tribune office.

ANTED—BY A GOOD e good stable to take care of work. W 62, Tribune office.

ANTED—AS COACH- eneral work by a steady, tem- ; well experienced, and has dress W 50, Tribune office.

MILLANEOUS.

ANTED—BY A THOR- eal-estate man; speaks Dan- ish fluently. Best city ref- Tribune office.

ANTED—BY A YOUNG security given if required.

ANTED—BY A MAN AS in wholesale house; handy quired. W 42, Tribune office.

ANTED—BY A MAN OF y years' residence in this city ier, collector, or agent for nces given. Address V 75,

ANTED—BY HONEST, middle-aged man in whole- as porter, watchman, or as- sleep in store if wanted; a kind of work. References office.

ANTED—BY EXPERI- and typewriter. Address W

WANTED—AS BOOK- general office work by a lady dress W 51, Tribune office.

ANTED—AS SECRE- y a well-educated English- references. Address W 32,

ANTED—$50 WILL BE a special policeman, watch- able man. W 32, Tribune.

IONS—FEMALE.

ESTICS.

ANTED—BY A NO. 1 mily. Best reference. 57

ANTED—BY A GIRL ook and laundress; private eference. 127 East Ontario.

ANTED—BY A GOOD sework in private family.

TED—BY A CANA- mily as cook and laundress. Call at 20 Spruce-st.

TED—BY A COMPE- king or laundry work in a ly references. Call at 172

ANTED—BY 2 GOOD do general housework in a 65 State-st.

TED—BY A YOUNG ood work or nursery; table. Please call at 2534 South

TED—TO DO GEN- all family. Call two days at

TED—TO DO GEN- n Danish girl. Call at 3501

TED—BY A FIRST- working housekeeper. 3252 wo days.

TED—BY A COMPE- work, with reference. O

TED—BY RESPECTA- housework. Address 574

TED—AS CHAMBER- 180 Indiana-st., up-stairs.

TED—BY A FIRST- n, and iron, or do general nce. 2263 Wabash-av.

ANTED—BY TWO cook and second girl in dress W 29, Tribune office.

TED—BY A SWEDE or take care of children. N. 189 W. Blackhawk-st.

TED—BY TWO COL- s cooks and laundresses. rborn-st., Room 45.

TED—BY A YOUNG or second girl in a small nd Thursday at No. 536

TED—BY A MID- man to do light house- than large salary. Ad-

ED—FOR A GOOD housework or as second nds all work; would pre- e district. References ddress W 51, Tribune.

TED—BY TWO EX- girls as cook and second e best of wages are paid. ts.

TED—BY A FIRST- girl in private family. Wabash-av.

KERS.

ED—BY A FIRST- iladelphia by day in pri- nce. W 66, Tribune.

ESSES.

ED—TO SEW AND Address M. W., Evans-

ED—BY A SWED- he day or week. Address 163 Townsend-st.

D—BY A YOUNG sewing and assist with kery or confectionery. ake-st.

S.

ED—BY AN EX- harge of a baby or sick for two days at 2116 Wa-

ED—AS NURSE children. Apply at 569

SERS.

D—BY SWEDISH first-class private fam- -st., up-stairs.

D—TO GO OUT Address W 21, Trib-

PERS

D—BY RESPECT- n as housekeeper or or five days. W 63.

AGENCIES.

ED — FAMILIES Scandinavia female 158 North Halsted-st.

EOUS.

D—BY AN EXPE- r, typewriter, and call- office.

D—BY A LADY ce and ability. P 85,

BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT rk-st., have on hand ll responsible places.

LE.

ER OF CLEVE- ety Lamps—say 150— rackets; a few with Inquire of Cashier

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

To-Day!

EXHIBITION OF

Pattern Bonnets

AT THE

BEE HIVE.

Highly Interesting and Instructive.

THE

Rush and Excitement

IN OUR

CLOAK DEPT.

CONTINUES TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.

We have disposed of several thousand garments since Monday morning, and our stock is still complete. The forward stock is hourly replenished from our enormous reserve.

EXAMINE OUR PRICES! COMPARE OUR STYLES! and you will be convinced that the place to buy a Fall or Winter Wrap this season is at the BEE HIVE.

Diagonal Dolmans, trimmed with French Coney Fur, elegant Fouragier on back (fully worth $9.50), $4.75.

Diagonal Dolmans, trimmed with 8-inch Plush or Fine Fur all around, pleated back, 46 inches long, at $9.75.

All-Wool Diagonal Dolmans, trimmed with Astrachan Plush, elegant Velvet trimming, pleated back, 49 inches long, at $15.75.

Brocaded Silk Dolmans, trimmed with Fine Fur all around, large Fur Collar, 49 inches long, at $18.75.

Heavy Gros Grain Silk Dolmans, Sleeve trimmed with Real Russian Hare, large Russian Hare Collar, Lustrine Silk lining, 51 inches long, at $22.50.

Elegant Ottoman Silk Dolman, trimmed with Russian Hare all around, large Russian Hare Collar, heavy Chenille Fringe, pleated back, 51 inches long, at $25.00.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Plush Garments!

SACQUES from $25.00 to $50.00.
DOLMANS from 29.00 to 125.00.

KORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.,

174 & 176 State-st.,

LEADING

Millinery House in the Northwest.

CHICAGO

CARPET CO.

Offer Unusual Inducements in

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Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, Brussels, Ingrains and cheaper grades.

FURNITURE.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room, and NOVELTIES in odd pieces.

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And Upholstery Goods. Draperies and Laces in all the new and popular materials.

Lowest Prices in the City

For strictly first-class goods.

WABASH & MONROE.

Perfect Fitting and Superior Quality

SHIRTS

"Made to Order" at Reasonable Prices.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

STEAM PIPE,

Coils, Radiators,

And all Steam Fittings.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN,

MANUFACTURERS,

30-32 WEST MONROE-ST.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Afternoon at the S. I. Lane & Building Co.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50.
4 Ton $60. Steam Size Proportioned.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," 4 oz. to 25 lb. $3
200 OTHER SIZES. Send PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BLOWER FREE WITH EVERY FORGE. $15
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CARPETS!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

PALACE OF TRADE

117 TO 123 STATE ST.

Invite especial attention to their large and choice stock of

CARPETS AND RUGS

CONSISTING OF

English and American

WILTONS,

English and American

BODY BRUSSELS,

Axminsters,

Moquettes,

Tapestry Brussels,

Three-Ply and Ingrain,

India and Persian

CARPETS AND RUGS,

New and Antique

DAGHISTAN RUGS,

IN ALL SIZES,

AMERICAN RUGS AND MATS

In all Grades and Makes,

At Lowest Prices.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

117, 119, 121, 123 State-st.

The New, Indestructible, and Imperishable Decoration for Walls, Ceilings, Furniture, and Art Objects, in

SOLID RELIEF.

Lincrusta-Walton

The most perfect and beautiful of all Wall Decorations. High Art Designs in SOLID RELIEF. Avoids flat designs and naked walls. Perfectly water proof. Can be washed. Excludes cold, damp, and draughts. Price quite moderate. Now in use in Public and Private Dwellings, Public Halls, Hotels, Offices, and the Homes of the people.

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Descriptive Pamphlets forwarded upon application.

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FOR

LINCRUSTA-WALTON.

JOHN J. McGRATH,

106, 108, 110, 112 Wabash-av.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

RUPTURE CURED

By the Parker Retentive Truss, properly fitted. Broken limbs become sound by being properly set and an appliance to keep them in position.

"After wearing the Parker Retentive Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture." THOMAS CHANNEL, 35 Huron-st.

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, October 20, 1883.

Will be sold at public auction, at the San Antonio Depot, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., 67 mules. These mules are not condemned, but are sold on account of being surplus. For road and farming purposes they are well broken, superior animals. Terms: cash, in Government funds.

L. E. CAMPBELL, Captain and Asst. Qmr. U. S. A., Acting Chief Quartermaster.

Andrews' Folding Bed, 30 styles

Parlor (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $32 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

WHY DIDN'T SOMEBODY TELL US

About the splendid clothes you keep? Had we known there was such a great difference we should have patronized you long ago. Remarks of this nature are almost a daily occurrence.

You may have forgotten that we have told you for the past year about our selling Tailor-made Clothes at retail, about our improved work, our improved styles and shapes, thereby saving you a large tailor bill.

Our full line of Boys' and Children's Overcoats have at last arrived. Although a little late in coming they are very attractive. We want all mothers, and fathers too, if they will, to come and see them. Prices $5 to $20.

Some superb Suits for Gentlemen, $20 to $35. Rich designs in neat patterns Pantaloons, $5 to $10, new shape.

Underwear—Cartwright & Warner's and all the best makes for the price—from 50c to $6 a garment. We are selling large quantities of Underwear; we offer only reliable goods.

Men's English full fashioned Merino Hose 35c, or 3 pairs for $1.

The best for the money, so customers say, can always be found at

Wilde's Clothing House,

Corner State and Madison.

FRANK REED, Manager.

FURS.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1820),

184 Fifth-av., New York.

Seal Skin—English Dye—Sacques

At $90, $100, $125, $150, $200, etc.

Seal Skin Dolmans and Cloaks,

Trimmed Sea Otter, Natural and Brown Beaver, Black Fox, etc.,

At $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, and upwards.

Siberian Sql. Lined Circulars

At $32.50, $35, $45, $55, and $70.

Mink Lined Circulars

At $75, $85, $100, $125.

Silk and Velvet Fur-Lined Garments.

At $45, $65, $75, $85, $100, $150, $175, and upwards.

(We call especial attention to our new and original shapes and their perfect fit.)

Fur Trimmings, all varieties and prices; Muffs, Collars, Echarpes and Chasubles, Seal Hats, Gloves, and Caps, Fur Robes and Mats.

Orders by mail or information desired will receive special and prompt attention. When customers are known to the house, or if satisfactory references are furnished, goods will be sent on approval.

TOBACCO CHEWERS

A REWARD

Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

ZOO-ZOO

CHEWING TOBACCO

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $90 to 2d, $80 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th, 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second largest, $90, and so on down to a lot, 1 plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the

WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO., MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope.

This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.

☞ Insist on having it and you will use no other.

KEMMERICH'S

Extract of Meat

Manufactured at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic.

Not genuine unless bearing the signature of Prof. Dr. KEMMERICH in red ink across label.

SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Withoff, Marstly & Co., 55 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

WATRY & BORSCH 103 EXANDRIA ST. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS The Best NEW Specs, Eye Glasses

Watches, Jewelry, Precious Stones

&c., &c.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.,

CHICAGO.

Announce that their recent importations of goods include Gem Diamonds of exceptional brilliancy and perfection; Black, White, and Fancy Colored Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, Alexandrites, Cats-Eyes, and other Precious Stones; Watches of the finest grades; Bronzes of latest models; English and French Chime Clocks, Traveling Clocks, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.

Our stock of

STERLING SILVERWARE

Contains the very latest designs, and is unsurpassed in size and excellence of assortment.

All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES at prices that cannot fail to satisfy the closest buyer.

Visitors always welcome.

N. Matson & Co.

WE have a splendid assortment of the best PIANOS AND ORGANS made, including DECKER BROS., HAINES, MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON, and STORY & CAMP Pianos, and ESTEY and STORY & CAMP Organs, at lowest possible prices for cash or on time. Pianos and Organs rented and rentals applied on purchase. Tuning and repairing done by skillful workmen.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (Entrance 190.)

FOR GENTLEMEN.

UNDERWEAR

Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs,

The stock of Men's Furnishings shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Embraces not only an unequaled variety of STAPLE STYLES, but many NOVELTIES made to their special order in PARIS and LONDON.

Special attention is asked to their displays of FRENCH H. S. HANDK'FS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, and ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER OF

CLEVELAND NON-EXPLOSIVE

SAFETY LAMPS,

(Say 150),

Brass finish, with shades and brackets. Will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, TRIBUNE Counting-room.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best. C. C. COLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

THE HANDSOME COMPLIMENTS SHOWERED ON THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS WHICH WE ARE SENDING OUT OF OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT DESERVE MORE THAN PASSING NOTICE. SAID A PROMINENT BOARD OF TRADE MAN RECENTLY OF HIS WINTER OUTFIT, WHICH WE HAD JUST MADE: "THESE ARE "THE MOST SATISFACTORY GARMENTS I "EVER OWNED, AND I HAVE PATRONIZED "THE HIGHEST-PRICED TAILORS IN CHICAGO "HERETOFORE."

ANOTHER CUSTOMER, A COMMISSION MERCHANT, SAID: "THIS SUIT PLEASES ME BETTER THAN ANY I EVER HAD MADE. YOU "SHALL MAKE MY CLOTHES HEREAFTER."

AND SO WE MIGHT CITE HUNDREDS OF INSTANCES. IF IT WAS NECESSARY, TO CONVINCE YOU THAT THE WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS WHICH WE ARE MAKING TO ORDER AT $35.00, $40.00, $45.00, ETC., RIVAL IN STYLE AND FINISH GARMENTS WHICH HAVE COST YOU ELSEWHERE 20 OR 25 PER CENT MORE MONEY. THIS BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS HAS FLOURISHED AMAZINGLY FROM ITS START. ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO, UNTIL NOW WE CAN SAFELY SAY THERE ARE VERY FEW HOUSES IN THE WEST DOING AS LARGE A FINE TAILORING BUSINESS AS WE ARE.

IF PERCHANCE

YOU'RE MORE INTERESTED TO GET THE VERY BEST SORT OF READY-MADE GARMENTS, WILL YOU BEAR IT IN MIND THAT WE HAVE AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST WINTER OVERCOATS, ETC., AT PRICES WHICH WILL SURPRISE YOU? FOR INSTANCE. GENTS' ELEGANT SATIN-LINED OVERCOATS AT $20.00 AND $25.00; CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVER OVERCOATS, POPULAR COLORS AND SHAPES, $15.00 TO $30.00; SURTOUT AND NEWMARKET OVERCOATS (YOUNG MEN'S STYLE), $20.00 TO $32.00. ISN'T IT PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF A STRAIGHT DEAL WHERE WE GIVE EVERY PURCHASER A LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE WHEREIN WE WARRANT OUR PRICES, STATEMENTS, AND THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS IF DESIRED?

F. M. ATWOOD,

(Successor to A. J. Nutting & Co.),

104 & 106 Madison-st.,

Tailor, Clothier, and Furnisher.

WHY

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST AND OUR GOODS THE BEST

FIRST—*We manufacture all the Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, and Oak*

Chamber Sets

That we sell—the ONLY *retail furniture house in the city that does;*

SECOND—*By so doing we save you one or more* Profits—*selling you the goods as low as other dealers* BUY INFERIOR *goods at;*

THIRD—*As we Manufacture these goods* EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR OWN TRADE *you can rely upon their being made upon honor.*

HILDRETH & CO.,

221 & 223 State-st.

FACTORY—Corner of Jefferson and Randolph.

Gibson, Parish & Co.

Are offering BIG BARGAINS in

Upholstery Goods, Furniture Coverings,

AND

Turcoman Curtains.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

78 & 80 Randolph-st., near State.

The Adams & Westlake "MONARCH" OIL STOVE.

The best thing out for Apartment Houses.

A 2-burner Heating Stove ... $5.00
A 3-burner Heating Stove ... 10.00

Drop in and see them. Send for circular.

The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co.,

94 STATE-ST.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Gresham Thought to Favor the Establishment of the Postal Telegraph.

Fresh Suspensions and Disbarments of Claim Agents—Philadelphia Cases.

Persons Who Use the Mails in Purchasing Lottery Tickets to Be Prosecuted.

The New Postal-Notes Growing in Popular Favor—Estimates for the Year.

Lieut. Garlington's Final Statements Regarding the Greely Relief Expedition.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

JUDGE GRESHAM MAKING A STUDY OF THE SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Postmaster-General has nearly completed his investigations of the postal-telegraph system. In response to a direct inquiry today he said that he had not absolutely reached his conclusions, but that he should within two weeks, and should present them to the President. Until then he would not give any information as to his decision. Judge Gresham has been a very attentive reader of all that has been written in the press of the day, especially THE TRIBUNE'S articles on the subject, and has collected valuable literature of all countries relating to the matter. He expresses the opinion that the magazine article on the postal telegraph by Dr. Green, of the Western Union, evidently represents the Western Union side, and he does not think that it would have been published under the circumstances without having been submitted to the majority of wners of that company. He is disposed to treat it, at all events, as an official statement of the views of the telegraph people. It is doubtful if Judge Gresham has intimated to any one what his recommendations will be, but the impression of those nearest to him is that he will strongly favor a postal telegraph.

PENSION AGENTS.

MORE SUSPENSIONS AND DISBARMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—In addition to the suspensions announced yesterday the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions, today suspended John M. Roux and Frank N. English, of Washington, and Frank T. McDonald, of Baltimore, from practice before the Interior Department as pension attorneys. The Secretary also disbarred from practice E. H. Taylor, of Vassar, Mich., and George W. Johns, of Washington. Taylor was convicted of taking illegal fees as pension attorney and Johns was disbarred upon evidence brought out during his recent trial for using penalty envelopes. It is alleged that Roux and English published false advertisements calculated to mislead pensioners and McDonald extorted fees illegally.

CONFESSIONS OF INNOCENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Francis Register, one of the suspended pension agents, today said: "It virtually means my disbarment, as the department operates so slowly that it will take a long time before I can be reinstated. In 1875 I was suspended on account of the non-fulfillment of certain technical requirements of the bureau. It was not until last year that I was restored. At the time I was dismissed the then Commissioner, Atkinson, admitted to me that he had sent spies to my office to entrap me. I had suspected it. I can't understand the present action. I believe I can satisfactorily explain whatever there may be against me."

William H. Druen, the other suspended pension agent, belongs to the legal firm of Druen & Dowd. When seen this morning he said that no charge of dishonesty has been brought against him or the firm of which he is a member, but the Commissioner objected to the style or manner of advertising by him as tending to induce those to apply who have no title to pensions. This he denied.

THE LOTTERIES.

JUDGE GRESHAM PREPARED TO PUT INTO EFFECT THE FULL FORCE OF THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Gresham has put new energy into his war against the lotteries, and now announces it to be his policy to proceed against the patrons of lotteries as well as against the lotteries themselves. Those who buy lottery tickets probably are unaware of the fact that they are not at liberty to use the mails for that purpose, and that any letter requesting that a lottery ticket be sent is an offense against the laws of the United States. Postmaster-General Gresham will base his action upon Sec. 3,894, Revised Statutes, which provides that

No letter or circular concerning lotteries shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 nor less than $100, with costs of prosecution.

Judge Gresham in discussing this new departure today said that he thought the time had come to demonstrate that the Federal statutes forbid any correspondence of any kind regarding lotteries.

The clerks in the departments at Washington are very liberal patrons of the lotteries and they are also well informed as to what the Post-Office Department and the Administration are endeavoring to do. Postmaster-General Gresham said that he should call the attention of the clerks to the fact that in purchasing lottery tickets through the mails they are violating the law and that he should take steps to discover and punish those who do violate the law. There is probably no city in the Union outside of New Orleans according to population where all classes of lotteries find so liberal a patronage as Washington. Judge Gresham said that he thought that efforts would be made to intimidate the newspapers and the press agencies so that the public would not be correctly informed as to the relation of the Government to this business.

ARMY CHANGES.

GEN. POPE OBJECTS TO BEING REMOVED TO SAN FRANCISCO—HE WILL BE GRANTED A LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Some of the general officers are not altogether pleased with the recent order of the War Department changing their commands. This is notably the case with Gen. Pope, who wants to remain at Fort Leavenworth instead of going to San Francisco. He has been telegraphing the Secretary of War asking, first, that the order be suspended, and, second, upon this request being denied, that he be allowed to assume command of the Department of the Pacific for the present, without going to San Francisco in person. This request has also been denied, and now he wants a leave of absence, the Department of the Pacific in the meantime to be under the command of the General or Lieutenant-General of the army. It is not improbable that this request may be granted. All the changes incident upon the retirement of Gen. Sherman from active command will take place next week. Gen. Sheridan is expected here within a day or two, and soon after relieving Gen. Sherman he will return to Chicago to bring his family to their new home. Two of his children are here now, and the others will come with Mrs. Sheridan. Although Gen. Sherman has fixed upon the 1st of November as the day when he will turn over the command of the army to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and will at once depart for St. Louis, his future home, he will not be formally placed upon the retired list until the 8th of next February.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON.

HIS SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE PROTEUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—The Secretary of War received today through the Acting Chief Signal Officer Lieut. Garlington's answers to the questions asked him by Gen. Hazen after the receipt of his (Garlington's) official report on the expedition to Smith's Sound. To the question, "Why did you not endeavor to make a depot at Littleton Island with what stores you could gather during the remaining time you might have remained in that region?" Lieut. Garlington replies that if anything was to be done this season for the relief of Greely it was of the greatest importance to communicate with the Yantic at once. He had every reason to believe the Yantic would not cross the bay. If he had remained a fortnight at Littleton Island for the chance of the Yantic's arrival his supplies would have been reduced to a dangerously small margin, and if she did not arrive he would have to commence a retreat during the rapidly closing season with inadequate provisions. If he had remained in that region until it was too late to reach the Danish settlements it would have been necessary to draw on the supplies already deposited for Greely, and if he should arrive he would find his own supplies diminished and in addition to his party another body of men no better off than his own party. If he had concluded to take the risk of waiting at Littleton Island for the Yantic he would not have taken the supplies at Cape Sabine and the west coast of Smith Sound to form a depot at Littleton Island for the reason that these stores were much more available to Greely where they were than they could be if on Littleton Island.

In response to the question, "Why large portions of Greely's stores were abandoned on the ice-floe?" Garlington shows that his men worked in the most heroic manner in the presence of great danger saving stores from the ship, and were completely exhausted, and the only stores abandoned floated away on the ice beyond the possibility of recovery, and consisted of but two barrels of canned goods, some scattered clothing, and a few old newspapers.

The next question is, "Why out of six boats were none left for Greely and his party?" Garlington's reply is to the effect that he had but two boats and a dingy, the latter for use in only perfectly smooth water. The three boats of the Proteus were old and almost useless, and had neither spars, sails, nor rudders. To secure even one of these worthless craft he would have been obliged to resort to force. Besides, Greely had eight boats available on the west coast and another on Carey Island.

In answer to the question, "Why he started south with forty days' supply instead of leaving a large portion for Greely?" Garlington says the quantity of food taken by him was smaller than that ever taken by any party retreating from that region, and as it was his men suffered from want of food by the time they reached Upernavik.

The last question, "Why did you come south or Cape York at all, it being in a friendly Esquimaux country and fairly supplied with the necessaries of life?" is answered by Garlington with the assertion that the friendly Esquimaux in the vicinity of Cape York number 125 all told; that they were on the verge of starvation every winter, and to have quartered his party on these people, with the chance of Greely reaching there, would but seriously endanger the lives of the whole community. Garlington says if these answers are not satisfactory he desires a court of inquiry.

POSTAL-NOTES.

THEY HAVE BECOME VERY POPULAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Dr. McDonald, Chief of the money-order system, said today that the postal-notes have become very popular. "The extent to which the notes are now in use," he said, "fully realizes my expectations. There are many largely employed in transmitting small amounts. I believe that during the year there will be 4,000,000 used, representing, perhaps, a money value of $10,000,000. The experience in England, as well as the facts here, warrant this assertion."

The Doctor was able to give figures showing the amount of the sales of the postal-notes since their introduction, but he is preparing his annual report and intends to incorporate such statistics with what he may have to say in relation to the use of the postal-notes by the public.

OF GREAT WEIGHT.

THE ENORMOUS RECORD IN ONE OF MRS. GAINES' CASES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Among the cases recently docketed in the United States Supreme Court is the City of New Orleans vs. Myra Clark Gaines. The record in the case is the largest ever submitted to the Supreme Court or probably any other court. It is bound in one immense volume, which weighs over 200 pounds and contains 3,200,000 words. It takes two men to open and shut the book.

THE CABINET.

ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The reported disagreement in the Cabinet is not only true, but the cause, it is said, involves two members, one of whom emphatically complains of unwarranted interference with the affairs of his department. The President having assumed the entire responsibility for the cause for the alleged grievance, the complaining member of the Cabinet has only to gracefully yield or resign.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Maj. Lydecker, District Commissioner, formerly of Chicago, who has had a serious surgical operation performed, is reported as easier tonight. He has been in a critical condition.

From a report made to Commissioner Evans it appears the organization of "Red Men" exists in West Virginia, but members are not engaged in protecting violators of the internal-revenue laws.

Prof. Baird favors the establishment of a zoological garden in Washington, and it is proposed that the Potomac flats shall be selected as the location. Congress will be asked to give the permission for this purpose.

The President's private secretary is quoted as having said that the President would appoint Dr. Billings to be Surgeon-General without hesitation, except for the fact of his lack of rank. Dr. Billings is a Major and is outranked by fifty-two surgeons.

The annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General shows the total cost of transportation by all methods to be $19,234,866, an increase over the preceding year of $353,847. Increase in railway service, $1,034,616; in steamboat service, $33,622; decrease in the cost of the star-route service, $314,371; estimated cost of latter service next year, $5,600,000; estimate for railroad service next year, $13,735,216.

Nine and one-half million bank-check stamps in books have been canceled to date. Of those sent to the Internal-Revenue Bureau prior to Aug. 1, the date fixed as a limit by the Commissioner to keep the work within the appropriation used, there yet remains upwards of three millions untouched. The total number of claims filed will amount to nearly five thousand, 2,000 of which have been presented since the 1st of August. There is much complaint from claimants about the delay in being paid, but the bureau is doing its best, the work is tedious, each stamp having to be canceled separately by hand, and the force employed on the work being limited. A great many claims have to be returned for correction, some as often as three times. So far but 400 claims have been made up and passed to the Fifth Auditor and First Controller of the Treasury, through whose hands all must pass before being paid. The remainder can only be prepared and settled at the rate of fifty or sixty a day.

SENATOR DOLPH, OF OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 24.—Senator Dolph, with his wife and family, left today for Washington.

ZORA BURNS.

The Man Suspected of Her Murder Preparing for a Stubborn Fight.

Carpenter's Manner When Viewing the Remains as Testified To by Coroner Boyden.

He Took a Single Look at the Body and Without Speaking Turned Away.

Visit to Peoria by the Deputy-Sheriff of Logan County in Search of Evidence.

Novel Theory Advanced by a Correspondent as to the Possible Cause of Zora's Death.

THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF CORONER BOYDEN.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The inquest was resumed this morning a little after 10 o'clock.

Coroner John T. Boyden himself testified that he first heard of the murder about 8:30 Monday morning, Oct. 15, and went to the lane with Dr. Leeds. In turning into the lane he saw something at the other end of the passage which he took to be the body. He found a plain gold ring on the finger, and three matches, a hairpin, and a pair of black cotton gloves in her pocket. He took the remains to his office and set about trying to find out who she was. A. C. Boyd came in among others, declared she was either Zora Burns or Mrs. Dukes, and told witness, "You want to see Orrin Carpenter." The witness went to Carpenter's office, but was told he had gone to Hartsburg. Carpenter's girls subsequently identified the body as that of Zora Burns. Witness left word for Carpenter to come to his office, and he did so that Monday evening after supper, took a little look at the body, and, without speaking to witness, started for the back door. Witness had since learned that he was called out the back way by some one. Witness followed him out and spoke with him, asking him if he knew who the girl was. Carpenter said, "I think I do. I think it's Zora Burns." In answer to further questions he explained that Zora Burns was a girl who had been in his employ some time; that he saw her last the Saturday morning previous in his office, where he had an interview with her; that she was there to inquire as to the whereabouts of her sister; that he didn't remember when she came to his house to work or when she left. His manner was rather indifferent, as witness thought, didn't seem to take much interest in it. Since then he had not called upon witness or sent him any word.

A LINCOLN GRAIN-MERCHANT.

John Spellman, another Lincoln grain-merchant, testified that he had some business with Carpenter Sunday, Oct. 14, and telephoned to his house during the afternoon. The answer was that Carpenter was at home. An hour or so later he went up to Carpenter's house, but Carpenter was not at home. Mrs. Carpenter said he had just stepped out, probably to the stable. Witness remained a few minutes, but he didn't appear, and witness went away, saying he would see him some other time. Carpenter came to witness's house, probably fifteen minutes afterwards, or about 5 o'clock. Witness got into the buggy with him, talked about the business referred to, and Carpenter drove him up to Mr. Braugher's, where witness wished to go. On the way he stopped at Carpenter's office, and Carpenter got out and went into his private room. He was not gone much over a minute. Witness did not go into the office and was not in the office that day. When Carpenter went in, he left the door wide open. Carpenter then drove witness to Braugher's, where they parted. Witness was not in Carpenter's office at any time Saturday or Sunday.

PAUL SMITH.

Paul Smith, of Lincoln, testified that he was in Carpenter's office during the forenoon of Saturday, Oct. 13, when a girl came in and asked for Carpenter. Cossitt, the clerk, sent her into the private office. Estep, Carpenter's partner, came out of the private office two or three minutes afterward. The girl did not come out while witness was there, but he was only there for two or three minutes after she went in.

AT PEORIA.

SEARCHING AFTER EVIDENCE.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—An officer from Lincoln, Deputy-Sheriff Cunningham, came here on the morning train and departed this evening. He was very reticent, but it is known that he was investigating the circumstances attending the alleged visit of Carpenter and the girl he is accused of murdering to this city, and it is also understood he visited certain places in this city and made inquiries which seemed to imply that Carpenter's alleged visit in company with the girl was for the purpose of having a criminal operation performed on the latter. It is understood this part of his mission resulted in a failure. The fact that Carpenter was here at or about the time indicated in the testimony of Ahrens is well known. THE TRIBUNE correspondent had a conversation with a prominent grain and commission merchant of this city who has had commercial dealings with the firm of Estep & Carpenter, of Lincoln and Hartsburg, for some months. He answered the reporter that he had seen and conversed with Carpenter about the time mentioned by Ahrens, but was not certain about the exact date. Juror Ahrens and two other Lincoln gentlemen are registered as visitors on Change here the 15th of August. The hotel register here shows that Carpenter and a woman represented to be his daughter occupied adjoining rooms at the Peoria House the 14th and 15th. The acquaintances of Carpenter, and they are many in this city, are unanimous in the belief that he is innocent of the graver crime laid to his charge.

It is ascertained tonight that a chambermaid at the Peoria House identified a photograph of Zora Burns as being a likeness of the woman who was registered the 15th of August as the daughter of Carpenter.

AT LINCOLN.

THE SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The rain postponed any further searching of the creeks today, and there were no chance discoveries by passers-by on the road between here and Hartsburg. If the weather is favorable tomorrow the searching party will be reinforced and give the creeks a thorough overhauling with a boat and a seine. A determined effort was made today to turn up Zora Burns' missing hat, satchel, and gossamer, or the remnants thereof. In Lincoln the officials went prowling around among various places against which even the faintest suspicion existed in the hope of finding even a vestige of the hidden stuff. It has been suggested several times that the murderer might have burned Zora's effects as the easiest and most certain way of forever getting rid of them. The officials therefore nosed into ash-barrels, ash-heaps, and all sorts of odd places. When evening came they were very tired, very much soiled in personal appearance, and had found nothing.

A REWARD OFFERED.

In order to furnish an active incentive to volunteer searchers and witnesses placards were distributed all over town today offering $100 reward for information leading to the discovery of the missing stuff and the girl's whereabouts from Saturday evening until she was murdered. It is noticeable that the somewhat drooping interest in the case very suddenly revived, especially among people around town who were temporarily or otherwise out of a job.

A POSSIBLE CLEW.

During the afternoon the detectives learned that Katie Madden, a servant girl, had seen a woman near Carpenter's elevator Saturday evening. THE TRIBUNE correspondent interviewed Katie and learned her story in advance of its presentation to the Coroner's jury. As she was walking south on the railroad track that evening on her way to church a young woman just ahead of her left the track near Carpenter's elevator and disappeared under the inclined driveway leading up to the elevator, commonly known as the "dump." Katie can furnish no description of her appearance, however, as it was dark and she did not get a good look at her. The time, as nearly as she can fix it, was nearly 7 o'clock. It will be remembered that Zora after supper that evening returned to the hotel, went out for half or three-quarters of an hour, came back, stayed a few moments, and then went away for good. If the woman Katie saw was really Zora, the time fixed would agree with the time of the girl's absence from the hotel after supper. The point of the testimony, of course, is to show Zora in waiting for Carpenter that evening, following her interview with him that morning and her supposed disappearance with him still later that night.

RETAINED FOR CARPENTER'S DEFENSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The law firm of Palmer, Robinson & Schutt, of this city, was today retained to defend O. A. Carpenter. Mr. Robinson has gone to Lincoln to inquire into the case.

A THEORY.

POSSIBLY NOT A MURDER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the Zora Burns case I would like to suggest a theory. It is possible, indeed probable, that after leaving the hotel Saturday evening the girl again visited Carpenter's office, remaining there over night. That Sunday the girl through accident or otherwise became unconscious, remaining in that condition so long as to make Carpenter believe her dead. That early Monday morning the body of the girl was taken in the buggy and deposited by him in the place where found. That he cut her throat (supposing her already dead) to divert suspicion from himself. That the waterproof and satchel were destroyed by fire either on his premises or elsewhere. Neither the character of the man nor the motive assigned seem to warrant the belief in a murder. The killing must have been accidental. BEN HAMET.

DETECTING BLOOD-STAINS

A DIFFICULT JOB, ACCORDING TO DR. PIPER.

"The examination of blood-stains on leather," said Dr. R. U. Piper, the microscopist, yesterday, "is one of the most difficult and unsatisfactory examinations in microscopy. And yet no sort of examination except microscopical is of any account at all. Chemical analysis can't determine whether a substance is blood, skin, flesh, or hair. The analysis of any one of these forms of organic matter will develop oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and so on, but it cannot prove that the substance is or is not blood, much less prove what kind of blood it is."

"What is the difficulty about a microscopical examination of such blood-stains?"

"The difficulty is that it is almost impossible to secure any of the blood-corpuscles, at least in an unaltered state. In the first place, leather being porus, it absorbs the blood, and the blood-corpuscles sink into it. I have occasionably been able to find a few of them on the surface, but it is very rarely indeed that this can be done. If the leather is scraped away to get at them they may be recovered, but always in an altered size and shape. If any should be found on the surface they will generally be found altered in size and shape from another cause. The oily dressing of the leather, which remains more or less even after the leather has been long in use, has this effect on them. There is no chemical reaction between the blood and the leather or the dressing; but any sort of greasy surface allows blood-corpuscles to 'crawl,' and this warps and distorts them."

"How is the microscopical examination of blood-stains on leather made?"

"The surface of the leather where the stains are is carefully scraped, and the substance scraped off is put under the microscope, little by little, and searched for blood-corpuscles. Some microscopists like to use a diluent, such as benzine, glycerine, or water and salt, but I prefer to work on the dry material."

"If you find blood-corpuscles, how do you determine that it is not of blood they are?"

"By their shape and size. The blood-corpuscles of all mammalia, except the camel family, are circular; and the blood-corpuscles of all reptiles, fish, and birds, except the ornithorynchus, are oval in shape. In the great Rubenstein murder case, tried in New York twenty years ago, the murderer explained blood-stains on his clothing by saying they were hen's blood. But the microscope showed that the corpuscles were circular, and the result was that he was convicted, although he escaped the gallows by committing suicide."

"What can be inferred from the size of the corpuscles?"

"Human blood-corpuscles are the largest of all blood-corpuscles except those of the whale and the elephant. The human corpuscles are from 1:3,500 to 1:3,000 of an inch in diameter, but these extremes are very rarely reached, the average diameter being about 1:3,200 of an inch. They are in danger therefore of being confounded with the corpuscles of whales and elephants on one side, and the corpuscles of dogs, rabbits, and monkeys on the other. As whales, elephants, and monkeys are comparatively rare, and rabbits not very common, the danger lies in the corpuscles of dogs. These make the nearest approach in size to human corpuscles, especially those of very young dogs. The fact is I could not be induced to swear, from microscopy alone, whether corpuscles of a certain size belonged to a puppy or to a man."

"What else can you resort to in such a case besides microscopy?"

"Well, if you can catch the particular dog from which it is claimed the blood came the solution may be very easy, for the corpuscles of all dogs, or all men, are not of the same size. If the dog can be produced his blood can be examined, and it is then easy to tell whether the corpuscles in question came from his blood or not. It sometimes happens that murder trials are settled in that way. Some years ago in Philadelphia a murderer claimed that the blood on his clothing was the blood of a terrier pup, whose ears he had cut. But the pup was found, and an examination of his corpuscles showed conclusively that the blood on the clothing could not be his. I have had an exactly similar case myself in Appleton, Wis., and a conviction resulted in both cases."

"What other facts can be inferred from blood-corpuscles besides their origin?"

"It is easy to tell whether they are old or fresh, and whether they have been wet with water or not. The crystals of fresh blood are of a bright red color, but the crystals of stale blood are of a dirty brown color. If the blood has been wet with water it will not crystalize at all. The size of the corpuscles show nothing as to the sex of the person."

"How many examinations of blood have you made?"

"I have made 75,000 in all, 45,000 of them have been conducted with a view to a study of the sizes of corpuscles. For this purpose I once obtained blood from all the animals in Forepaugh's menagerie, except the monkeys, who, the keeper said, would never forgive the familiarity, and would be forever afterward unmanageable."

Prof. Wheeler, the chemist, who is investigating the blood stains on Carpenter's lines, said yesterday that he had nothing to report, and would not have anything until he had finished the work, which would be in three or four days.

NELLING.

REALIZES HIS TERRIBLE POSITION.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Jacob Nelling, the murderer of Ada Atkinson, begins to realize the position in which he is, and since the excitement over the arrival and departure of visitors has closed he spends the greater portion of his time in reading his Bible. His face wears a troubled look, and when not reading he paces the jail corridor, his hands thrust deep into his pockets and head thrown down. He is averse to conversing on the subject of the murder, though adhering to his claim that he was impelled to the deed by some unseen power. He makes no pretense to insanity, as reported by some of the papers, and insists that he is guilty and is willing to abide the consequences.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Matthew Arnold Unable to Comprehend American Journalism.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge Received by the Brokers on 'Change.

A Rich Musical Treat Furnished by the Artists of the Opera Companies.

Three Notable Weddings in High Life —Securities Listed—A Burglar Indicted.

A Verdict for $20,000 Damages Against the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

HIS OPINION OF NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. — [Special.] — Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a conversation this afternoon, said among other things: "Poor Wilde, whom your newspapers treated so harshly when he was here last, did not take away with him anything like the sum of money that was mentioned at the time—nothing like it. I was sorry to see that he was so badly used, for there is latent good in him, I believe. My lectures will be in the nature of an experiment." Mr. Arnold cannot accustom himself to the American newspaper. "I cannot," he says, "yet get used to reading these short paragraphs of your daily press with any comfort. I am so accustomed to go through the heavy leaders of our own *Times* that to find the newspaper articles themselves scarcely longer than the double-leaded heads you put over them disturbs my sense of proportion. I suppose that the practice comes, as some one has suggested to me, from your American habit of reading in the cars and omnibuses. The American newspaper page has a fragmentary look to me."

HONORING COLERIDGE.

HIS RECEPTION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Lord-Chief-Justice Coleridge took a look at the bulls and bears at the Stock Exchange today noon. The members of the exchange were given only a few minutes' notice of Lord Coleridge's intended visit, consequently there were no formalities. President Hatch presented the visitor in the fewest words possible, and the noisy bulls and bears ceased their turbulent demonstrations absolutely for the time being. Lord Coleridge looked around placidly, and said that the scene reminded him of the Stock Exchange in London. He appreciated the value of time to business-men, and regretted that he should be the cause of stopping the important business of the New York Stock Exchange even for a short time. In England he was accustomed to receiving pay for speaking, but in the present instance he esteemed it a privilege to speak. He regarded his visit to the Stock Exchange as an event of unusual interest to himself, and he was grateful to the members for their kindness. The well-trained voices of several hundred stock-brokers sent up their cheers for the Lord Chief Justice that must have startled many persons who were quietly pursuing their ordinary vocations in the neighborhood. One verse of "God Save the Queen" was sung with great vigor by the Stock Exchange Glee Club, and one bald-headed broker, in the ecstasy of the moment, mounted a leather-covered sofa and began to sing "Peek-a-Boo." The Lord Chief Justice visited the Sub-Treasury, and was shown about the place under the personal escort of Acton. The visitor expressed astonishment at the vast accumulation of silver coin—about nine tons—in the Sub-Treasury vaults. A bundle containing $50,000,000 of gold certificates was placed in Lord Coleridge's hand, and despite his assertion in his Academy-of-Music speech that he cared nothing about money he fondled the certificates very lovingly.

THE OPERA.

AT THE TWO RIVAL HOUSES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The second night at the two rival opera-houses did not witness as large an attendance as on the occasion of their opening. Yet the managers express themselves as perfectly pleased with the evidence of support which they are respectively receiving. At the Metropolitan the evening was notable by reason of the début of two singers, Mme. Sembrich, soprano, and Sig. Kaschmann, baritone, while at the Academy Sig. Bertini, tenor, and Mlle. Vianelli, contralto, were the new candidates for public favor. At the former house the opera was "Lucia," with Campanini in the cast, in addition to those mentioned above; at the Academy "Rigoletto" was produced, Mme. Gerster and Signor Galassi completing the list of artists. Both performances, by reason of the vocalists participating, were noteworthy in many respects, and presented attractions which it was a difficult matter for lovers of opera to choose between. Mme. Sembrich was most warmly received, made an impression not soon to be forgotten, and was the recipient of many floral tributes. There seemed to be no limit to her vocalization, and her audaciousness showed plainly how certain she is of her great powers. Her voice has wonderful compass, richness, and purity. Her acting, however, is faulty. Campanini was in much better voice than Monday night. Sig. Kaschmann is a fine acquisition to the company, having a pure baritone voice and excellent method.

At the Academy Gerster and Galassi were of course the favorits. Mlle. Vianelli acquitted herself favorably, while as to the tenor, Bertini, the best that can be said is that his many misfortunes during the evening were received by the audience with ill-concealed merriment and many emphatic and audible exclamations of jest.

MATRIMONIAL.

THREE NOTABLE EVENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Three fashionable weddings occurred today. Miss Carol Genevieve Andrews, daughter of Mr. Wesley R. Andrews, of No. 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, was married to Mr. Charles Augustus Singer, of No. 752 Fifth avenue, at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street.

Mr. Asa Leroy Rogers, a well-known lumber merchant, of this city, and Miss Emily Fletcher, daughter of Mr. E. H. Fletcher, of No. 418 West Fifty-first street, were married at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage.

Miss Mary Van Nest, daughter of Mr. A. B. Van Nest, of this city, was married to Mr. C. C. Jackson at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 39 West Thirty-fourth street, by the Rev. Dr. Shipman, rector of Christ's Church.

FEEBLE FUN.

PONDEROUS HUMOR LEVELED AT THE CABINET—A "ROW" WHICH NEVER OCCURRED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the *World* says: A solemn burlesque report of a row in yesterday's Cabinet meeting printed in today's *Tribune* was so heavily done that it deceived careless or hasty readers into the idea that there was a real row. A Cabinet officer said tonight: "When Cabinet members have any grievances they carry them to the President privately. Cabinet meetings are very humdrum business affairs, where a row, as it is called, could hardly occur, unless we were in a period where the country was rocking in excitement over some great question. Now, the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the subject of the burlesque report, was one of the quietest that ever took place. Secretary Folger was not present. I can give you a full report without betraying any official secret. We all filed in and took our seats at the usual time. Mr. Folger's seat was the only one vacant. The President asked Mr. Frelinghuysen if he had anything to report from his department. He said no. This same question was asked in turn of the other Secretaries and they made the same answer. That was all that was done."

"How is Chandler regarded by his Cabinet associates?"

"Oh, well enough, I guess. If there is any feeling against him I do not know it. There was never any sign of such feeling shown in any Cabinet meeting."

THEODORE THOMAS.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Theodore Thomas, who has just returned from Europe, said today: "I have brought over a number of novelties, which I intend bringing out at the Philharmonic. Mackenzie deserves first mention, as he is a very promising writer. A Scotchman by birth, he has written a dramatic cantata entitled 'Jason,' together with several lesser choral works, and an opera entitled 'Colomba,' successfully produced in England and now being performed in several cities in Germany. I have also a number of new symphonies—German, Italian, and Russian—all good works, besides several smaller instrumental compositions. Brahms is completing his third symphony which I expect to bring out this year. The season will be very active, and will close with the two great festivals at Chicago and Cincinnati."

VANDERBILT

GOING FOR THE SCALPS OF HIS ENEMIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The street generally has come to the conclusion that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has drawn on what Mr. Jay Gould calls his "fighting boots," or, as the Hon. Russell Sage expressed it, "got his Dutch up," and is going for the scalps of those whom he recently characterized as "sneak-thieves." His stocks have led the market for two days with a violence that has taken a good deal of financial vitality out of the bears. The opinion is freely expressed that the son of the Commodore is particularly desirous of capturing the dandy locks of Mr. Henry N. Smith—indeed, wants to clean him out altogether. Mr. Vanderbilt is known to have very pronounced views as to the owner of Goldsmith Maid, and is said to have had him especially in mind when he launched his recent invective against the bears. His aversion to Mr. Smith would seem to corroborate the story that Willie K.'s associations with that gentleman did not result to the advantage of the younger Vanderbilt.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

The steamer Servia brought $100,000 in American gold coin.

The police raided ten policy-shops yesterday, arrested the proprietors, and closed the establishments.

In the case of Dr. Fayette Taylor, who brought suit against the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company for damages sustained by running trains past a house he rented for hospital purposes previous to the erection of the railroad, the jury awarded plaintiff $20,000 damages. Upon a previous trial the jury disagreed.

THE HOSTILES.

Juh's Band Reported Captured by a Clever Mexican Ruse.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Mexican Army of the North have by a ruse degueerre trapped Chief Ju and all the Apachés of the Sierra Madres.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 24.—Specials from Casa Grande confirm the reports of an engagement between the Indians and the Mexican cavalry near that place. The Mexican authorities refuse to tell the number of the wounded and killed, but from the American surgeon at that place it is learned that the hospital is full. Surgeon Torron, of Chihuahua, is there attending the wounded. The Indians have broken camp and separated into roving bands of eight and ten and are raiding the surrounding country. It is believed that most of them have gone into the State of Sonora. The natives are in a state of great fear. The following special to the *Times* shows that they are crossing the line of the Mexican Central on the old trail some distance below where they killed Senator Pugh's son. The place named in the special is forty-five miles north of Chihuahua:

GALLEGO, Mexico., Oct. 24.—A crowd of raiding Indians came to Miller's ranch last night and stole eight horses. There is great excitement here. The supposition here is that they are a part of Juh's band at Casa Grande.

THE CHIRICAHUA INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—A telegram was received at the War Department today from Gen. Crook confirming the report that the Chiricahua Indians left in Mexico are on their way to San Carlos.

AMERICANS IN JAIL.

The Fate of Several Persons Who Ventured to Visit Mexico—Their Appeal.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—D. E. Ogden, said to be a cousin of the late William B. Ogden, of Chicago, was placed in prison three days ago. His son, John Ogden, resides in Chicago, and another son, Edward, is at Jersey City.

Emil Appel and Henry J. Hoagland, Americans, have been in prison nine months and six days without a direct charge. They appeal to the United States Government for some action in their case. They are imprisoned without legal warrant.

Mr. E. H. Sheldon, who is familiar with the Ogden family, stated last night that he had never heard of such a man as D. E. Ogden. Certainly he could not be a near relative. The only Ogden in the South of whom he had any knowledge was Charles, and at last accounts he was in Memphis.

THE TURF.

Chester Driving-Park.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—At the Chester Driving-Park, second day, the weather was pleasant and the track in fair condition. For the 2:27 class:

Prince	3	1	1
Index	6	2	2
Mike	2	8	5
Belle Wilson	6	3	6
Marion	1	4	3
Len W	9	7	7
Judge Parsons	7	6	4
Billy Ford	4	5	9
Commander	5	9	8

Time—2:29; 2:28; 2:28¼; 2:28½.

For the 2:25 pace, unfinished:

Jack Rapid	1	3	4
George G	7	1	1
Billy M	4	2	2
Wild Frank	2	7	3
Sallie B	3	5	5
Belle Hamett	6	4	6dis
Juliet	5	6	dr

Time—2:27; 2:25; 2:25¾; 2:27¼.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—At the Brighton Beach races today the race of three-quarters of a mile was won by Bridecake, Jersey Maid second, R. Monee third. Time, 1:20¾.

In the race of one mile Little Fred was first, Babcock second, Clarence third. Time, 1:46½.

In the three-quarters of a mile Hotachimie was first, Clara A. second, Hickory Jim third. Time, 1:19¾.

In the mile and one-eighth Joe Mitchell was first, Roy S. Clarke second, Blue Rebel and Harry Mann collided and fell. Time, 2:04¾.

In the mile and a quarter Babcock was first, Brunswick second, Little Dan third. Time, 2:14¼.

Postponed.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Mystic Park races were postponed on account of rain.

NORTH PACIFIC.

Injunctions to Prevent the Issue of the Second-Mortgage Bonds.

Instead of Declining as Expected the Villard Properties Steadily Advanced.

No Importance Attached to the Legal Proceedings by the Interested Parties.

Failure of Stern, Trautman & Co., Wholesale Clothiers of Philadelphia, for $150,000.

Decision by the Western Nail Manufacturers to Continue Work Until Nov. 7.

INJUNCTIONS.

OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSED SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A circular was issued Oct. 17 by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company calling a meeting of the preferred stockholders Nov. 20 to vote on a proposition to issue a second mortgage of $20,000,000. Judge O'Gorman, in the Superior Court today, on application of the attorneys of William H. Field, granted a temporary injunction and an order returnable Nov. 1 requiring the company and its Board of Directors to show cause why they should not be restrained from placing the mortgage on the property. Mr. Field owns 300 shares of preferred and 500 of common stock of Northern Pacific. He says the charter of the company and a joint resolution of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, gave it the right to build its main line and one branch. It never was given the right to construct or possess any other lines. The charter authorized the company to create a capital stock of $100,000,000, but on account of its immense land grant it was to issue no mortgage, or construction bonds, or lien, except by consent of Congress. It was the true intent and meaning of the resolution of Congress that the company should have the right to make only one mortgage. The defendants now pretend that the company requires additional means to the amount of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The plaintiff believes the means already provided to be sufficient, and that the additional sum which the defendants seek to raise may be intended to be used by them in aid of various collateral undertakings and enterprises in which the company has been involved. Among the corporations referred to is the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, of which Henry Villard, the President of the Northern Pacific, is also President. The Northern Pacific being under the control of the Transcontinental, has become interested in schemes never contemplated or authorized by its charter. Since it passed under control of the Transcontinental Company, the value of the stock has suffered an alarming depreciation. The mortgage will have precedence over the rights of stockholders and will indefinitly postpone the payment of dividends on the stock. The company has no lawful authority to issue the bonds or secure them by a mortgage without the consent of Congress, and he prays that the court will so decree. He also asks that the defendants shall render an account, showing what use has been made of the money heretofore received, likewise the present financial condition of the company.

BRADLEY'S SUIT.

Ex-State Senator John J. Bradley, of this city, today served notice on the officers and Directors of the Northern Pacific company of his intention to prosecute an action to restrain them from executing the proposed second mortgage. The defendants were given twenty days in which to make answer. Mr. Bradley is the owner of 200 shares of the common stock of the company. The allegations of the plaintiff are mainly the same as those in the complaint of Field.

At the office of the company it was declared that Mr. Bradley caused the stock to be transferred to him Saturday in order to enable him to begin the action. It was claimed that the act of 1870 was authority for the proposed mortgage as well as the present first mortgage. Mr. Villard said: "Go back to the proceedings of Congress for 1870, and you will find the law authorizing the issue." A lawyer said if the proposed issues were declared illegal it would invalidate the first mortgage.

It is understood the Northern Pacific bond syndicate consulted the best legal talent obtainable before taking the new second-mortgage bonds, and it is stated that no injunction can stand under the charter of the company if three-quarters of the preferred stockholders assent to the issue of it.

IN THE MARKET.

Instead of declining, as expected, all the Villard shares advanced upon the announcement in Wall street (the news had not yet found its way from the court-rooms) that applications had been made for injunctions to prevent the issue of second-mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This strength in these shares was regarded as showing that the large holders as also officials of the road attach no importance to the legal proceedings. Indeed, Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, Secretary of the company, said that this attempt at securing an injunction is simply an "empty bulb," and added: "The Northern Pacific Company is impregnable, and is as strong as the rock of Gibraltar against any attack that may be brought against it." It is stated that since the opening of the Oregon Transcontinental transfer book 60,000 shares of that stock have been transferred and taken out of the street. Solicitations for proxies for the ratification of the Northern Pacific second-mortgage loan were sent out today, and it is announced that $30,000,000 of stock and proxies are already secured of the $31,000,000 required.

A SHARP BEAR MOVE.

An incident today served to show the tenacity of the bears in the face of the squeezing already done in Wall street. It appears that preparatory to the institution of the suits brought today to prevent the Northern Pacific Company from issuing a second-mortgage loan the bear party, anticipating a break in the Villard stocks after the matter should be made public, went short of between 25,000 and 30,000 shares of Oregon & Transcontinental and of a smaller amount of the Northern Pacifics. The sales for their account explains the temporary weakness of the Villards this morning, which checked the advance in the general list for a time. The stocks instead of declining after the legal proceedings became known advanced sharply, and closed at about the highest figures of the afternoon. The fresh short lines put out in Oregon Transcontinental make the position of the stock similar to that of Northern Pacific preferred before the recent squeeze, and while it is not probable that any "corner" will be attempted, it is reasonably clear that those in control of Oregon Transcontinental can practically dictate the terms of settlement. The stock is still 43 points below the price at which it sold in January last, and 53 points below the highest figure reached in 1882. Comparatively little stock is brought out by the present advance, the largest holders, including many insiders, having purchased their shares fully 20 to 30 per cent above current prices. It is semi-officially stated that since the opening of the transfer books of the company, just a week ago, 60,000 shares have been transferred and taken out of the market for investment.

FAILED.

A PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE GOES TO THE WALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—The wholesale clothing house of Stern, Trautman & Co., has failed. Liabilities $150,000. The firm confessed judgment for cash advances of $40,000. The property is in custody of the Sheriff. The house was established twenty-nine years ago. The firm comprises Morris Stern, David Trautman, and Lehman Ellerman. Of the entire indebtedness it is stated that $127,000 is in the form of actual cash loans. The creditors for whom the execution was issued are Joseph Stern, son-in-law of Morris Stern, to whom the clothiers are indebted $30,000; Jonas Langfelt, $10,000; Meyer Trautman, brother of David Trautman, $10,000. It is calculated that the remaining creditors will get little or nothing.

GLIDDEN'S INDEBTEDNESS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—The *Leader* will state tomorrow that John M. Glidden's indebtedness of $111,000 to the Republic Iron company arose from appropriating to hispersonal use notes and money belonging to the company, charging it up to his account, and that his total liabilities, including the debt named, amounted to $900,000.

NAILS.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At last month's meeting of the Western Nail Association it was decided that all of the nail factories would close on the 14th inst. Previous to that time a committee was appointed to ascertain the stock of nails on hand at the works. The committee investigated about the first of the month, and learned that the stock of nails was not increasing, and that prices remained firm. At the meeting today the members of the association decided to operate their works until the 7th of November, at which time the question of a shut-down will again be considered. Trade was reported to be in a highly satisfactory condition and prices firm. The feasibility of advancing the card was considered, but no change was made.

VETERANS OF THE WEST.

Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Over 150 members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, nearly all of them officers, marched up Vine street tonight, preceded by a band. They were on their way to the meet at Springer Music-Hall. They walked along the sidewalk, instead of in the middle of the street, and made little or no effort to give a military appearance to the column. There are about 300 members of the society in attendance at the reunion, but fully half of them failed to put in an appearance when the line was formed. The remainder went to the hall in their own way during the half hour following. The Veteran Regiment and the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry were to have acted as an escort to the members of the Army of the Cumberland, but they were late in arriving at the Burnet House, and found that the column, led by Phil Sheridan, had moved half an hour before. Some of the local committee did not like the idea of such an escort, and they are credited with exceeding promptness in starting the column in order that they might march unattended. At Music hall an audience of 4,000 was gathered. It was happily said that the Army of the Cumberland never gathered in a nobler hall, and the hall never held a nobler audience. On the stage were such men as Sheridan, Rosecranz, Logan, Pope, Opdyke, Stanley, Smith, Wood, Force, Ware, Barrett, Noyes, Atkins, and others. They were all recognized as they came upon the stage by at least one of the audience, and were greeted with hearty applause. The decorations of the hall were simple, but in entire keeping with the occasion, and helped to kindle the enthusiasm of the audience. The meeting was protracted till a late hour, but the audience did not tire nor did any of the speakers fail of a cordial reception.

ATKINS' ADDRESS.

Gen. Atkins' address was the principal one of the evening, and made a very favorable impression. He was frequently applauded, and his eulogy of Thomas was received with a storm of cheers. He said in closing:

Gen. George H. Thomas, gone now to "fame's eternal camping-ground," gathered up the fragments left by Sherman, and, facing Hood and all the hordes that had hoid Sherman so closely in check all summer, fell back before his enemy as Charles the Great fell back before Peter. Charles XII. of Sweden prior to the battle of Pultowa, and achieved at last as signal a victory as Russia gained over Sweden in that celebrated battle and was the historical death of Sweden and the historical birth of the Russian Empire. Schofield, at Spring Hill, with adroitness as remarkable as that exhibited by Marion, the "Swamp-Fox of the Revolution," slipped through the snare that Hood had set for him, and at Franklin he whipped him fairly in pitched battle. When the centre was pierced and Gen. Stanley rode forward to give the order to Col. Opdyke's brigade to "fix bayonets" he did not have to give any order, neither did the brigade commander. The men of the Army of the Cumberland, while always obedient to orders, were too intelligent to need any in the supreme moment of battle, and when the brigade commander turned to give the order he found that the men had themselves "fixed bayonets," and were ready to spring into the breach like an avalanche of devils! Some day some historical painter will paint a picture of that charge of Opdyke's Brigade, as paralleled in the late War or in history, or some day some poet will write of it and the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava well dissolve into mist. Then "Old Pap Thomas" as at Nashville, imperturbable, immovable, regardless of clamor, not regardless of "orders," but stoically, persistently, determinedly, declining to move until he was "ready" the "Rock of Chickamauga" had become the "Rock of Nashville"; he would not move at Chickamauga because Bragg insisted upon it—nor would he move at Nashville until he got "ready," no matter who insisted upon it. I have often thought that George H. Thomas, taking him all in all, was beyond any other General of the War the parallel of George Washington. Like him a Virginian, like him he was familiar with the patient policy of old Fabius—he could wait as well as fight. And then, when he got "ready," he who commanding a part of the Army of the Cumberland at Mill Springs had won the first decisive battle of the War, commanding again a part of the Army of the Cumberland, won the last decisive battle of the War. Hood, who was dreaming of another advance on Louisville, was buried from his embattled lines, and his broken, routed, utterly defeated army sought safety in rapid retreat beyond the Tennessee River. I have said, and I repeat, to have been a member of the Army of the Cumberland in the humblest capacity is an imperishable glory. Gen. George H. Thomas was the "hero of the War," and his army was "the Army of the Cumberland."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Capt. Millard, with the help of the Apollo Club, sang a song composed by himself for this occasion.

In response to calls Gen. Rosecrans made a few remarks favoring reunions, saying that unless the soldiers stuck together the wise provision of the statutes giving preference to soldiers in the public service was in danger of being forgotten. He regarded, also, the encouragement of devotion to the country ample reason for keeping alive an interest in the great deeds accomplished by the volunteer army during the War.

Gen. John A. Logan was also called out. He said he was not a member of the Cumberland Army, but felt as though he was a part of it owing to the close relationship of the Army of the Tennessee and Cumberland in many trying times. He commended the plan of this society in permitting all soldiers to become members. He closed with a warm eulogy of Gen. Steedman.

After the meeting adjourned the soldiers returned to the Burnet House, when a symposium, handshaking, and the recounting of army exploits continued till after midnight. A noteworthy feature of the gathering is the presence of Capt. Connor and a number of other Confederates who came up from Chattanooga to mingle in the exercises and assure the members of the Army of the Cumberland that in these times of peace they desire to be warm friends.

Tomorrow will be the principal day of the reunion. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland was organized in Cincinnati in 1868, and it was here that the nucleus of the army itself was enlisted, when Kentucky was invaded by the Confederates and the towns along the Ohio were threatened.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At the business meeting in the forenoon prayer was offered by Chaplain Earnshaw. The reports of the committees were heard.

It was stated in explanation of the absence of mention of the death of Gen. Steedman that he had never become a member of the society.

Gen. R. D. Mussey offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Memoirs take the necessary steps

SSON—SEXTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Episcopal Convention—Prayer-Book Amendment.

Opening Session of the Universalist General Convention at Washington, D. C.

Transactions of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union Sitting at Alton.

The Princely Bequest of Mr. De Pauw to Asbury University—Change of Name.

Iowa State Baptist Conference Annual Meeting Being Held at Sioux City.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

GENERAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—In the Episcopal Convention this morning a long debate was caused by the report of the Committee on Expenses, to whom had been referred the problem of how to meet the expenses and where to hold the next general convention. A number of schemes were proposed, but loud volleys of "Noes" decided their fate until one recommended by the committee—providing that each diocese pay the expenses of one Bishop and its clerical deputies—was reached and approved.

During the discussion the Rev. William Adams, D. D., of Wisconsin, stated that he had constantly urged that the number of deputies should be reduced to three clergy and three laity from each diocese, and that he had always been defeated. He thought his question of expense argued strongly in favor of his view. "I would say," he said, "that the large number of deputies is what makes the convention so unwieldy."

The Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., of Chicago, said that Chicago would be only too happy to receive the convention on the old terms, but that year after next it was purposed to hold a semi-centennial celebration and that it would incur considerable expense. He thought Chicago would be glad to entertain the convention of 1889.

THE PRAYER-BOOK.

In the afternoon it was proposed to take from the table the resolution of Stephen P. Nash, of New York, as amended by Dr. Huntington, Judge Sheffy, and Judge Wilder, of Minnesota, relative to the final disposition of the report of the joint committee of the enrichment of the prayer-book. The first amendment provided that the report should be accepted as a whole by the convention and sent down to the dioceses for consideration. Judge Duffy's proposition was that the whole matter be referred to the committee until 1886, and Judge Wilder desired that such portions as had been acted upon by the convention should go down, and that the remaining resolutions should be recommitted to committee.

Judge Prince, of New Mexico, who had made the original motion to lay upon the table, said that the thing to do was to go ahead and accomplish the work, and not spend all the precious time of the convention in settling what should be done with it when it was finished. But the motion to take up the amendment of Judge Wilder, of Minnesota, prevailed, and that gentleman took the floor in its defense. He was unwilling to send out any of the report without its being examined, and desired to make available as soon as possible the work that shall have received the approbation of both houses.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, followed in a pithy speech, saying: "It is a mistake to throw over what we have already done. I prefer to send down the fragments, as they are called, to the diocese. Glorious fragments they are—the morning and evening prayer. I prefer to send those offices down to be considered deliberately and separately."

Judge Sheffy spoke briefly, but forcibly, to his amendment, urging more complete consideration and the tentative use ter three years. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, a member of the committee, thought that the work had been carefully performed. Dr. Harrison, of Albany, desired a mixture of the two last amendments—that of Judge Wilder, sending the work already passed upon the dioceses, and that of Judge Sheffy, giving it a tentative use in 1886.

The dose was, however, distasteful to the Secretary of the joint committee, who had been called the Young St. Chrysostom of the convention, and he declared tentative use unprecedented, unconstitutional, unnecessary, and uneconomical, although it was urged by the custodian of the stereotype-plates of the standard Prayer-Book that it was advisable.

The first portion of Judge Wilder's amendment sending down to the dioceses all resolutions and sections of the report, adopted at the close of the session, was agreed to. As to the second part, recommitting to the committee all not examined by the house, Dr. Huntington said that inter on he should move the house concur with the House of Bishops in all portions of the report decided upon by them. "Precedent will be followed," he said, "if we follow the Bishops, especially in the two sacraments of the baptism and communion." Therefore he hoped the portion of the amendment would not pass. The second portion was lost by a vote of 126 to 83.

In the evening session several new prayers were added to the office of "prayers and thanksgivings upon several occasions." The changes were simply in the way of enrichment. The house of Bishops considered in Committee of the Whole the same report through the burial of the dead.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The regular session of the Universalist Convention began today. Delegates from eighteen States responded to the roll-call. John D. Joy, of Boston, was elected President, and J. M. Atwood, of New York, Vice-President. A communion-service was held, the Rev. Alexander Kent, of this city, officiating, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Biddle, of Massachusetts. The Rev. Henry W. Rugg, of Rhode Island, then delivered the "Occasional Sermon," taking for his text I. Paul to the Corinthians, i., 23, 24.

Among the delegates present were the following: The Rev. C. A. Hayden, Maine; Dr. McCollester and L. G. Demorest, New Hampshire; C. W. Biddle, A. A. Start, Dr. Miner, Dr. Eddy, Dr. Capen, M. H. Harris, W. S. Woodbridge, A. E. White, R. A. Greene, and George L. Peim, Massachusetts; Charles J. White, Rhode Island; John Lyon and M. H. Houghton, Connecticut; E. F. Pember, Dr. Atwood, Thomas Borden; W. E. Gibbs, L. H. Squires, and Dr. Taylor, New York; J. P. Coddington and P. A. Hanaford, New Jersey; J. Schrigley and H. B. Nye, Pennsylvania; L. M. Andrews, Ohio; T. C. Denley and W. W. Curry, Indiana; Dr. Rexford, Michigan; E. L. Currier and A. H. Laing, Illinois; S. W. Sutton, Wisconsin; L. J. Densmore, Minnesota; Amos Crum, Iowa; Alexander Vent, District of Columbia.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussing the reports of the officers and special committees of the association. A public meeting will be held tomorrow, when Mrs. Soule will read her missionary report. The report of the Board of Trustees of contributions for missionary work for the church was read. According to it the contributions and bequests for the missionary work of the church paid in during the last year amounted to $15,000, while the actual receipts from gifts by the churches and educational institutions exceeds $254,000. In reference to the new Washington Church the report states its cost has been $40,563. The title to the property continues in the Universalist General Convention. An appeal was made to Sunday-schools and $1,750 was realized in that way, which indicates that the youth of the church has become interested in the work of the church.

W. C. T. U.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The forenoon session of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention was devoted principally to reports from their temperance districts, nearly the entire nineteen of which were represented. Mrs. L. B. Carse, of Chicago made report of excellent work in the Third and Mrs. Villard reported the organization of twenty new unions in the Nineteenth, of which district Marion is the banner county. Mrs. Littell, one of the women police of Chicago, appointed by the W. C. T. U. and commissioned, made a report which was read by Mrs. Hobbs of Chicago. During the present year 3,900 women have been arrested in Chicago have been under the surveillance of the police women, who, after their release from imprisonment, have taken such as would go to reformatory institutions. Mrs. Lucinda Carr, a female physician of Carlinville, read an interesting paper on "Heredity and Hygiene."

In the afternoon Mrs. Willard, of Evanston, reported for the Fourth District a membership of 458, with thirteen unions and four bands of hope, with 500 pledged children. Mrs. Blair reported a German union in Belleville and progressing, of the Eighteenth. Mr. Charles Fleddy, of the *Union Signal*, the National organ of paper for support. Forty shares of stock at $25 each were taken in fifteen minutes.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National Christian Temperance Union, addressed a large audience in the city-hall tonight on the temperance question.

ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

ITS ENDOWMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Trustees of Asbury University today the matter of the endowment of that institution, which has been in abeyance for some months, was finally settled in a manner altogether creditable to Mr. W. U. De Pauw. His original proposition was to give $300,000 cash provided other friends raised $150,000. The best that could be done towards this was $120,000, and at the meeting today Mr. De Pauw agreed to make his cash donation in the same proportion as in his original offer—viz: Two dollars for every one raised otherwise. This will give the institution a fund of $360,000, at present very much needed. The purchase of the Puett farm, near Greencastle, for a location at the price of $12,000 was authorized, and new buildings will be erected at once. Mr. De Pauw will also carry out the other provision of his original intention—to bequeath 45 per cent of his estate at death to the university, which in the future is to bear the name of De Pauw University. On the present valuation this will add about $1,000,000 to the endowment fund.

THE BAPTISTS.

IOWA CONFERENCE.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—The opening sessions of the Iowa Baptist anniversary were held in the Baptist church of this place today. About seventy-five are in attendance and more coming on every train.

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society held their third annual meeting, beginning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. J. W. Reese delivered an address of welcome, and Miss G. F. Linfield, the Vice-President, responded on behalf of the society.

The quarterly board meeting of the State convention was held in the lecture-room.

The first session of the Pastoral Conference was held at 7:30 p. m. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., of Ottumwa. The attendance as well as the spirit that prevails augurs well for one of the most successful conventions ever held by the denomination in the State.

CHRISTIAN FREEDOM.

DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTION OF PROF. HOPKINS—WHAT HENRY WARD BEECHER SAYS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—There is considerable talk among the clergymen of the various denominations over the action of the Presbyterian Synod at its recent convention in this city in regard to the resolution offered by Prof. Hopkins, of the Auburn Theological Seminary. The resolution was to the effect that the synod recognized an increasing spirit of Christian freedom in the pastoral letter of the Catholic Council, and commended the sentiments in the letter as to the duty of pastors over children. It congratulated the members of the Church of Rome for the emphasis with which the council praised the freedom of Protestant countries, and also acknowledged the power of the Roman Catholic Church in the cause of Christian morality. Although there was much discussion over the resolution, no decision was given by the synod, and the entire matter has been allowed to rest, at least for the present. The Catholic clergymen looked upon the fact that a resolution should be offered to the synod by such a man as Prof. Hopkins as sufficient evidence of the recognition of the Presbyterian Church without having it formally sent from that body to a Catholic council. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher this morning said: "The resolution should have been passed without any discussion whatever. I consider the Catholic church as a great power in the world. I do not, however, look upon their religion as the great religion and the Protestants as mere sparks from it. It is mighty and it cannot be ignored. I consider those who opposed the resolution as bigoted on that question and must differ from their views. I think we have been a step in the right direction if the resolution had been passed."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

WOMAN'S BOARD FOR THE INTERIOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The regular proceedings of the fifteenth annual convention of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions began at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church today. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Moses H. Smith, of Detroit, President of the association, and nearly 400 delegates were found to be present. After devotional exercises a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Misses Miller and Skeels, of Illinois, and Miss Maugh, of Wisconsin.

The formal address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. George H. Ide, of this city. Mrs. Powell, of the Baptist Board of Missions; Mrs. Dudley, of New York, representing the Union Missionary Society; and Mrs. Willard Merrill, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, were invited to the platform, and each delivered a short address.

Mrs. J. B. Leake, Treasurer of the Board, read her report. It was briefly as follows: In the treasury at last report, $909; receipts from various sources during year, $45,564, making a total of $46,474. The disbursements during the year amounted to $45,689, leaving a cash balance of $784 at present. The report was more favorable than was expected, and one of the delegates called for the singing of the Doxology, which was done, and a prayer of thanksgiving was offered.

The report of the Home Secretary, Miss M. D. Wingate, was next read. A very satisfactory condition of affairs was shown by this report, which was referred to a special committee.

An interesting report of experience in the missionary field of India was made by Miss M. L. Taylor, a returned missionary. Miss Gulick, who has been doing missionary work in Spain, delivered a brief address in which she denounced the convents of Spain as a curse to the women of that country, and stated that the condition of the nuns is truly appalling. She affirmed that Spanish priests, as a rule, are men of low morals.

The following committee was appointed on place of next meeting: Mrs. Merrill of Wisconsin, Mrs. Daniels of Ohio, Mrs. Bascom of Wisconsin, Mrs. Russell of Iowa, Mrs. Huntington of Minnesota, Mrs. Eddy of Michigan, and Mrs. Rice of Illinois. Mrs. J. B. Leake offered a prayer, after which the entire congregation repeated the Lord's prayer.

Mrs. E. W. Blatchford presented the foreign report, work among the heathen children was discussed, and Mrs. N. Slaght read an interesting paper on "An Experience in Real Life."

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by Miss Minnie Brown, of Turkey, who discussed the missionary work in that country.

This evening there was a public meeting in the church. The Rev. A. H. Burrows, of Chicago, and Mrs. J. G. Evans, of Peking, delivered addresses.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—The Foreign Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ was called to order at 2 p. m., the Rev. Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee included news from missions in Turkey, Denmark, France, England, India, Japan, and the Isthmus of Panama. The receipts during the year were $33,185.

SEVEN VICTIMS.

But One of the Children Injured by the Kingston Squib-Factory Explosion Will Survive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Mattie James, Mary Norris, Hattie Moss, and Mary Quinn, who were in the Kingston squib-factory yesterday when the powder exploded, have died since from the terrible injuries received. Of the four remaining victims only one will survive, Lizzie Edwards, who it was supposed might recover, was dying when the last report was received as to her condition. Albert James, a brother of Mattie James, and James Steele, lads about 11 years old, the physicians say tonight, cannot pull through, so that only one of the eight victims is likely to live. The funerals of the Misses James, Norris, and Moss will take place tomorrow, and the whole community is preparing to attend the sad obsequies.

The factory was owned by Smith, Phillips & Turnbach, the latter County Treasurer of Luzerne. From statements made by some of the girls in the factory it seems that the forewoman, Hattie Moss, had locked the doors to prevent annoyance from groups of children playing outside, so that when some of the employés endeavored to escape after the first explosion they found themselves locked in. A second explosion blew them out with the flying timbers of the factory. It is quite evident that gross carelessness was at the bottom of the accident, for powder men here say that a man who would put a stove in a place like that destroyed yesterday, where squibs were manufactured, is either unacquainted with his business or criminally neglectful. Smith was the Superintendent.

ASSAULT ON A WITNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—The evening papers publish an account of the assault by two men on Neilson, who figured as the complaining witness in the adultery suit against Senator Sharon. Neilson does not know who his assailants were. Warrants were sworn out and given to the police to hunt them up.

THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS.

Colored Citizens Enter a Loud Protest Against the Supreme Court Decision.

Several Speakers Urge Their Countrymen to Leave the Republican Party.

A Prominent Part Taken in the Speech-Making by Local Preachers of the Gospel.

Resolutions Adopted Couched in Terms Half Intemperate and Half Judicious.

Last Night's Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Fourth Ward Auxiliary Republican Club (colored) was held in Bethesda Church, Dearborn street, near Twenty-ninth, last evening, to enter their protest against the Supreme Court decision regarding their civil rights. About 150 members and others were present.

President Grant said the object of the organization was to unite the colored people, and to aid them not only politically but in every other way they desired. There were 120 names on the roll.

The Rev. J. W. Polk was called on, and stated that he had taken no part in political matters for a number of years, not that he didn't think it was his and the duty of every citizen to do so, but because he had been exclusively engaged in the work of the ministry. But nothing had so interested him since Fort Sumter was fired on as the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the Civil-Rights bill. He had read and watched carefully the leading newspapers, and concluded that there was something he hadn't found out. Some one had been struck, and somebody had struck him. The question was who did it. As a race they had been insulted.

"WHAT IS TO BE DONE?"

The Supreme Court decision might possibly be right; but what astonished him most and 500,000 colored voters was that the wonderful bill advocated by the sainted Sumner, and the principles of which had been in the Republican platform for the last twelve years, and held up as a bid for the colored vote North and South, was a dead letter. They thought they had equal rights with the whites, but discovered all at once that they had none which the American people were bound to respect. The decision had been the talk of the country, and that was a matter of the past. The question now was, "What is to be done?" Somebody must be made to feel that the ballot in the hands of the colored men was a power. [Applause.] They should stick to a party as long as it did right, but when it failed to do that they must look for some one else to tie to. [Applause.] He had been asked if he would vote the Democratic ticket. His reply was "Yes, under some circumstances." He would vote for the Democratic ticket or the Devil's ticket, if he had one, sooner than vote for that of a party which told him to be a man to get his vote, and when they got it said to him he had no rights. [Applause.] They should demand something. They wanted a few offices, but more—equal rights and justice to all men. They had never had them. The Civil-Rights bill was a dead-letter from the day it was passed. They wanted to make somebody feel that they were somebody. There was one day in the year when they could do that—election-day. [Applause.] He believed the Supreme Court decision was an "act of the Devil," but that good would come out of it.

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The matter must be forced before the people, in order that they might decide whether the blackman was a man or not. The Republican party should come to the front and say frankly that they would give the colored people their rights or not. If they wouldn't, the Democrats would find a way to help them. They didn't want to be fresh any more than the Democrats. [Laughter.] but an equal chance like other men. They had a ballot to cast in 1884, and the question was how were they going to cast it? They should vote for men who would give them their rights, even if he was Ben Butler. [Applause.] The "independent movement" in the South would show its power there. Unless the party in power came forward and redeemed itself from the decision it would be dead so far as the colored vote was concerned. The speaker was tired of coming before the world as a negro; he wanted to come as a citizen of the United States. They had been kicked very far from where they stood two weeks ago, but he thought after November, 1884, they would get back. He urged them to use their ballots and make them count; to get some capital and have stock in railroads, business houses, restaurants, etc. And when they demanded equal rights from white people they should give equal rights to their own color. [Applause.]

LLOYD G. WHEELER.

Lloyd G. Wheeler said the colored people had proven themselves to be men and women by their loyalty and their bravery—had sealed their loyalty with their blood. Great and noble humanitarians said they should be given the same rights and privileges that other American citizens enjoyed. The Nation harkened, and ratified every effort to place all on an equal plane. He denied that this was class legislation. "It was simply to compel those who did not have brains enough to appreciate the treatment due a human being in the public walks of life to treat the gentleman and lady when meeting a gentleman or lady, no matter what the color is." As compensation for their freedom they had fought for the preservation of the Union. The ballot had perpetuated the Republican party in power since 1865, and for this they were at least entitled to the treatment which was due a man or a woman.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

"Some say the Civil-Rights bill has done no good, and why? because the very ones who have been placed in place and power by our votes have been playing fast and loose with it. None have made an effort to enforce it, and appeals to the Supreme Court have stayed all proceedings, and we, from our forefathers' servitude, have waited eight long years, suffering all, abiding all, resting in the delusion that our rights were in safe hands, and the justice of our cause would not be allowed to suffer. Had the Supreme Court taken two things into consideration: first, that we are citizens of the United States, and, second, that our public rights as such are being trampled upon, the decision would have been different, and the matter would have been settled forever; our rights would have been granted, and without constant recourse to the courts. The talk about common law reaching this particular case is the merest moonshine, and those who assent do not know what they are talking about. The trouble is that ever since the War the Republicans of the North have been apologizing to their white brethren in the South for whipping them, and every time they can sacrifice the negro as a peace-offering they do not hesitate to do so. Yet in all our trouble we are still armed with the most formidable weapon which they cannot deprive us of—the ballot; and my advice is to handle it so fearlessly that they may learn its power and appreciate its importance."

THE REV. J. A. PODD.

The Rev. J. A. D. Podd said they should appeal from the highest tribunal of the country to the civilized world. Were 6,000,000 people to be common helots—never lifted out of the position they occupied when slaves? The question underlying the whole trouble was caste prejudice. A million decisions wouldn't make him an inch less a man or a gentleman. He wouldn't be affected by their insults and cease to conceive himself less than they. He respected everybody and expected everybody to respect him, carrying in his face and deportment his title to good treatment. He wanted every colored man to do the same, and thus create a sentiment which would bring about the change they desired. They should be men. Colored men were in the habit of prostrating themselves and allowing white men to walk over them. [Applause.] They were afraid of the white race, but should remember that the hand would never grasp the whip again. There were comparatively few who would ill-treat a colored man on account of his color—only those who had been born in the South and still had their stupid caste prejudices. The present generation would pass away and the old fogies would go, and colored and whites would meet on equal grounds hereafter and stand before the world as men. They should be true to themselves, elevate themselves, fight the battle for themselves, and depend upon the force of an intelligent public opinion to give them what the Civil-Rights bill withholds. [Applause.]

Mr. J. E. Jones started in to show "by authorities" that the Supreme Court was wrong, having decided differently in former cases, but his remarks were cut short by the introduction of the following resolution by a committee appointed to draft them:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the United States Supreme Court, apprehend no serious injury to result therefrom, and accept the ultimatum, relying upon our own strength, courage, and manhood, and shall look for a redress of all our wrongs to the proper State authorities.

Resolved, That, recognizing no party which does not guarantee, assure, and bestow upon us by appropriate legislation all the rights, privileges, and immunities of every other class of citizens (similarly circumstanced), self-interest shall be hereafter our political beacon-light.

Resolved, That the names "Democrat," "Bourbon," and "Rebel Brigadier" have lost their terror since the manly, heroic stand taken by Mahone and the liberal element of the South in defense of the colored citizens' rights; the scathing rebuke administered by Representative Speer, of Georgia, to Senator Jones, of Nevada (the libeler of the race); the coalition with the Democratic party of such life-long abolitionists as the Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, and such champions of equal rights and human liberty as the Hon. Benjamin Butler, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. George Hoadly, of Ohio.

Resolved, That we shall hail with delight any issue, local or National, that shall unite the colored vote of this country in its own interest, and we regard the recent civil rights decision as the slogan which will produce that result.

Resolved, That we appeal to the spirit of fairness, the sense of right, and love of justice in the hearts of the American people for all the rights to which our intelligence, wealth, and education shall entitle us.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Legislatures of the States, Republican and Democratic, for appropriate legislation to prevent any abridgment of our rights, to the end that our faith in the apostle and advocate of human liberty, the Republican party, may not be destroyed, and that the fears we have heretofore entertained of Democratic supremacy may be dissipated.

After a lively talk the resolutions were adopted by a large majority and the meeting adjourned.

The Question of Providing Separate Cars for Negroes on the Gould Lines in Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—An Austin dispatch to the *News* gives the full text of some pointed correspondence between Gov. Ireland and Vice-President Hoxie, of the Gould railway system, in reference to providing separate accommodations for colored passengers. Gov. Ireland in conversation today claimed that the recent civil-rights decision had made no change in the relation between himself and the colored people or the State and the colored people; that if anything it has relegated the negroes more than ever to the protection of the State and the people of the South. He will therefore, he says, insist more firmly than ever upon provision for their accommodation on railroads. Separate cars he deemed absolutely essential to the peace and good order of society in Texas. Spirited developments are looked for. The following are the letters referred to. Col. Hoxie, of St. Louis, writes:

"During my absence your letter of Sept. 13 was received at my office and the receipt was acknowledged by my secretary. Upon my return I take the opportunity at the earliest moment to answer the same. In so doing I beg to inclose a letter from our General Transportation Manager giving his views on the subject, and after consultation with his Superintendents you will note he says our business will not justify the running of an extra coach, even if be had the extra equipment to do so. But, notwithstanding the fact that we expect to abide by the law, yet from the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which was promulgated yesterday, and which was published in the St. Louis papers, I perceive it will preclude the necessity for running the third car, as we can now make the colored men take the seats we desire. Our object has been not to antagonize them, but rather to persuade them to take their proper place in the train, and we have had very little trouble in carrying it out—never, I think, having had a suit commenced against us. With the decision before us, I take it you would not deem it advisable for us to put on a separate car for them. If, however, I am incorrect in this I would be glad to be informed by you to the contrary."

Gov. Ireland, in reply, says: "I regret you have not been able to see the propriety of adopting the course I suggested. The letter of your General Transportation Manager, to my mind, gives additional reasons why my suggestions should be adopted. To have yielded to views of the Civil-Rights bill, contended for by the most ultra radicals, would still not have precluded the railway management from designating coaches and even seats for white or colored individuals, and to have compelled them to keep these seats and to conduct themselves in such way as not to become offensive or annoying to fellow-passengers. This is not done, and order and peace cannot be maintained until they are separated. Neither conductors, brakemen, nor others, in cases of crowded coaches, undertake to see to these details, and are not apt to avoid what they deem an unpleasant duty. A female of our color, or even a male, takes a seat and the opposit class comes and occupies the same seat. After a difficult attempt to insult the servants may possibly be induced to interfere. There is but one remedy, and that is to place coaches on the road for each color and then to require passengers to conform to the regulations. The argument as stated by your agent on discovering impertinence is precisely what the public of this State complain of. Your transportation agent, when speaking of your inability to comply with the law, suggests, he supposes, that your profits would not be so large. The complaint I make is a serious one, involving the peace of society, and I have to repeat my sincere regrets that you do not propose to do what seems reasonable, and what other trunk lines in Texas have done."

THE HUDSON IN DANGER.

New York's Great Waterway in Peril Because of the Destruction of the North Woods.

New York *Sun*, Oct. 20 (leading editorial, double-leaded): The water in the Upper Hudson has been lower during the present season than ever before since the settlement of the State of New York by white men. Rocks and sandbars never seen before have appeared above the surface. Navigation has been greatly impeded and the river commerce above Troy has suffered. It is reported, too, that less water has flowed down the Mohawk during the last six weeks than during any corresponding period since the volume of that river has been noted. Northern New York has endured a long and severe drouth the last season; but it does not appear that the drouth this year has been unprecedented in duration or even exceptionally severe in the Adirondack region, while the flow of streams heading in that part of the State has not been so reduced in volume in any previous year. These are facts of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of this State. The lessons which they teach cannot be neglected with impunity. The great waterway of the State is in danger, and it rests with the people of New York to save it. Further destruction of the forests which protect the headwaters of the Hudson must be stopped, and stopped at once, unless we are prepared to abandon all navigation upon that stream above the influence of tidewater during several months of the year. Besides, low water in summer and autumn is not the greatest evil which will follow the destruction of our northern woods. A quantity of rain and snow is precipitated every year over the northern part of the State. The amount varies slightly from year to year, but there is no average decrease as the country is cleared of its forests. Forests do not produce or compel rain; they store it up, and then yield it gradually to the streams. The whole Adirondack region might be stripped of its forests, and the rainfall in that part of the State would not be diminished; but the great storage basin of the Hudson would be destroyed.

One result must always follow the attempt to force down the channel of a stream in a few weeks' time the volume of water sufficient to supply the same stream with a constant and abundant flow during the entire season. Torrents and floods will be formed; and these will become more dangerous and destructive every year. If the forests of the Woods are destroyed the bed of the Hudson will be filled with stones and other débris washed from the hillsides above. Immense damage will be inflicted upon the towns, the factories, and the commerce of the upper river. Communication along the river banks by rail will be greatly impeded if not entirely destroyed, and this city will be cut off from all our present modes of direct communication with the northern part of the State for weeks or months at a time. Two great dangers, then—an excessive flow of water in the spring, an insufficient flow of water in the autumn—threaten the Hudson unless the forests which protect its watershed can be preserved.

Never before have these forests been in such danger. The destruction of timber in other parts of the country, and the advance in the price of lumber, make it really profitable for the first time to cut off the more inaccessible portions of the Adirondack forest. Preparations are already made on a great scale to strip Northern New York of its pine and spruce, and convert them into lumber. The longest saw will soon be heard ringing far and near about the headwaters of the Hudson. The Adirondack Railroad Company, today the largest owner of timber land in the Northern part of the State, is about to begin active operations with a view of putting its timber into market. Individuals, too, are active in their preparations for destruction. Enterprising and energetic citizens of the neighboring States of Vermont and Connecticut having exhausted their own forests, are now moving into Northern New York, intent on getting a share of this harvest of logs. They will do their work rapidly and thoroughly. In a few years, unless prompt action is taken, there will not be a stick of timber standing in the whole Adirondack region; and fire, the great destroyer of the forest, will follow the lumbermen and sweep away all vegetation unworthy of the ax, and with it the very soil itself. What is now a verdant and forest-clad country, dotted with immense lakes, and everywhere intersected by running streams, will become a barren, arid waste.

It will cost the State a large sum of money to preserve the Adirondack forest from destruction. The integrity of the Hudson River may well be purchased, however, at any cost to the State. Its value cannot be estimated; and no price which it could cost would be too great for the State to pay. There must be no delay in this matter. Prompt, intelligent, and liberal action must be taken. There must be no hesitation and no half-way measures at Albany if the Hudson River is to be saved. The prosperity of the whole State of New York is involved in this question.

THE BICYCLE.

At midnight Prince's score, in the bicycle race now going on, was 486 miles and seven laps; Morgan's, 483 miles and nine laps; Woodside, 440; Shock, 443; and Dowse, 426. The best previous record in three days was 426 miles.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Trial of the Convict Moony for the Murder of His Cellmate at Joliet, Ill.

Meeting of the Iowa Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias at Ottumwa—Whisky-Sellers Fined.

Terrible Fate of an Iowa Farmer—Father O'Conner Maltreated by a Mob at Grand Haven, Mich.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following corporations: The Oliver Adams Publishing Company, of Chicago; capital $10,000; incorporators, Oliver Adams, S. P. Douthart, and Pliny E. Kingman. The Grocers' Wooden Dish Company, of Mount Carmel, Wabash County; capital $30,000; incorporators, John Shellenburger, Robert Parkinson, and E. F. Beall. The St. Louis & New Mexico Mining Company, of Chicago, filed notice of increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

HAVANA, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The City of Havana commenced suit last Monday against the Wabash for $1,500, a penalty for non-compliance with the State statute by neglecting to furnish a suitable depot and other public conveniences connected with said road in Havana. They will sue the company before a Justice of the Peace every three days for $50 per day till the statute is complied with. The depot is considered a disgrace, and Havana is in earnest.

THE MOONY MURDER TRIAL.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The last man on the jury in the convict Michael Moony murder case was accepted about 1 o'clock this afternoon, after more than 100 had been rejected. The trial was then opened by Prosecuting-Attorney Brown. Col. Van Arnam, with his able assistants, will exhaust all the resources of their legal cunning to save their client's neck from the halter. The jury is above the average in intelligence. The case excites more interest than any ever before held in this county, and the court-room has been constantly packed from the commencement.

RECEPTION TO JUDGE BAILEY.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Judge J. M. Bailey, of the Appellate Court, who has just returned from a three months' tour in Europe, was tendered a reception tonight at the Baptist Church.

WHISKY-SELLERS FINED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Six illicit whisky-sellers of the western part of the city were arrested last night and today four of them were fined $106 each.

IOWA.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A tragedy of a horrible character occurred about a mile beyond Thompson's mill last night. Monday last Charles Besanz, a farmer who owned a fine farm in the above vicinity, came to the city with a load of flour. He had some difficulty with a couple of persons at John Heim's saloon that evening and received, it is said, a few hard blows on the head. He made no effort to return home till last evening. It is said that one of the Thompsons accompanied him as far as the mill, and there got out of the wagon. Besanz pursued his way, and when near his own house his team ran away. The wagon this morning was discovered upon the side of the hill between some trees and the body was found some distance away in a slough. There were marks on the ground indicating that it had been dragged, and creating the impression that the deceased must in some way have had the lines fastened about him. His hands were clenched and covered with mud and the skin had been completely shorn from his head. Besanz is said to have been dragged by the heels and here and there upon the stones could be detected traces of blood. His shirt was gathered about his neck, his coat and vest had been torn completely off, and everything about his person gave evidence of the most terrible fate. He was about 37 years old and leaves a wife and six children, the oldest being 10 years of age.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias convened in this city this morning, it being the fourteenth annual session of that order for the State of Iowa. The home lodge had made extensive preparations for the entertainment of visiting lodges, but the rain prevented to some extent the carrying out of all the details. Nearly 100 lodges were represented. At 3 o'clock the uniformed lodges formed, headed by bands of music, and marched to the city-hall. About 300 Knights were present and a large concourse of people. Mayor B. L. Waterman welcomed the Knights to our city in an appropriate address. Response was made by the Hon. John W. Green, of Davenport, who in a few words gave the history and object of the order. Sioux City was voted the place for the next annual session. A grand banquet and ball was given this evening by the home lodge in honor of the Grand Lodge.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF A STAR.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—David Bullman, stabbed by John Brogden ten days ago, died early this morning. Brogden and Bullman were coal-miners, and were on a spree together. Going home a fight took place, and in the scuffle Brogden stabbed Bullman in the breast with a pocket knife. Brogden is in jail. Bullman's ante-mortem statement was taken by the proper officials, and will be used on the trial.

BEATEN TO DEATH AT A DANCE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—News was received today of a brutal murder in Jones County at Hurst's grove, at the county poor farm. A dance was given there two or three nights since, attended mostly by Germans, with three or four Americans present. Beer was drank freely, and about 10 o'clock several Germans became implicated and quarrelsome. Their wrath was principally directed against one of the Americans present named Henry Barringer. A dozen or so of the Germans set on this man and beat him unmercifully. One of the assistants of them, named Ghered Specht and John Neiman, again attacked him, striking him with heavy clubs, fracturing the skull. The other Americans present then carried Barringer to a neighbor's, where he died yesterday morning. None of the parties have been arrested. Neiman and Specht have only been in the country six months.

COOL'S VICTIM DEAD.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—W. A. Kline, the victim of the Clyde shooting affray, died at 7 o'clock this morning. From the first no hope had been entertained of his recovery. During last night he remained unconscious and died without making any revelation concerning the causes of his own death, or the mystery surrounding the Stubbs murder, with which, it is alleged, he was connected.

INDIANA.

NOT GUILTY.

DELPHI, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Last August Charles R. Pollard, of this city, a leading attorney of Northern Indiana, was arrested on a charge of bastardy preferred by Amanda Peterson. Defendant was bound over to court, and the case came up for hearing last Friday, Col. De Hart and Col. Wilson, of Lafayette, appearing for the defense. After a four days' trial the jury retired, and after a ten minutes' consultation returned a verdict for defendant. The defense charge that it was a blackmailing scheme gotten up by the attorneys for the relatrix, and since the suit has resulted in a verdict for defendant new results are expected.

A NEW COURT-HOUSE.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Over 20,000 people were here today to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house of Porter County, which was done with Masonic honors, conducted by A. P. Charles, and an address by the Hon. Mark L. Demotte, followed by the following commanderies of Knights Templar: St. Bernard of Chicago, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Niles, Battle Creek, Warsaw, and Plymouth, and several lodges of Odd-Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

HYMENEAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Tonight Miss Alice Josephine Vagen, daughter of John H. Vagen, was wedded to Henry Lane Wilson, editor and proprietor of the Lafayette *Journal*. Mr. Wilson is the nephew and namesake of the late United States Senator Lane, and the bride is the daughter of one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the capital city. At the residence of Samuel Delzell, an old resident of Indianapolis, another marriage took place, that of his daughter, Anna M. Delzell, and Col. Daniel G. Hughes, a planter of Twiggs County, Georgia. The bridal couple departed on an early train for their future home.

WISCONSIN.

INSANE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Much regret was caused in educational circles today by the announcement that Emil M. Wheeler, Professor of Mathematics at the German-English Academy, on Broadway, was committed by Judge Mann to the insane asylum. Overwork and religious excitement were the causes leading to his insanity.

MICHIGAN.

BADLY BEATEN.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Father O'Conner, the ex-Catholic priest who was the cause of a riot in Toledo some months ago, lectured in Berlin, this county, Monday, telling why he became a priest and why he quit. After the lecture he was seized by a mob, badly pounded up, and dragged to a mill-pond, and only for his solemn promise never

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Salsbury's Troubadours in "Greenroom Fun."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Emma Abbott Opera Company in "Mignon."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Wm. J. Scanlan in "The Irish Minstrel."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "A Parisian Romance."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Mestayer's Tourists in "Pullman Palace Car."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison-st., near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 6, R. A. M.—Corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.—Special Convocation this (Thursday) evening, Oct. 25, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for work on Royal Arch degree. Visitors cordially welcome. By order of M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

CLOUDY weather, with more or less rain.

SEVEN car-loads of immigrants passed through Chicago yesterday.

JOHN DILLON, the Irish patriot, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning en route for Colorado.

SNOW fell in Vermont and New Hampshire and as far south as St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday.

THE struggle to prevent the lottery-robbers from using the United States mails will be continued.

THE Republican County Convention will be held Nov. 7, the primaries being held the previous day.

THOROUGH investigation of the stories of disagreement in the Cabinet at Washington leads to a well-founded belief that no basis has existed for their circulation.

A LARGE number of the distinguished officers of the Army of the Cumberland gathered at Cincinnati yesterday, the occasion being the annual meeting of the society.

A SICKENING tragedy is reported from New Comerstown, O. Albert Frazer, a German living about ten miles from that place, deliberately murdered his wife and three children, and then blew his own brains out with a shotgun.

IN the case of Dr. Henry Meyer, charged with planning the murder of his wife, the testimony for the prosecution was concluded yesterday. Dr. Meyer subsequently testified in his own behalf, denying all the charges made against him.

IN a collision on the North River yesterday the bow of the ferryboat Philadelphia was broken in by the Plainfield, the latter escaping with but little damage. The passengers were badly frightened, but none were seriously injured.

A MASS-MEETING of colored citizens was held last night at Bethesda Church, on Dearborn street, near Twenty-ninth. The assemblage numbered several hundred only. It adopted a set of resolutions, which may be read at length in another column.

AS WILL be seen by reference to our marine columns, the sailors have again "struck a streak of luck." A much better demand for boats sprang up Tuesday afternoon and continued yesterday, freight-rates in the meantime rising to 3¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo.

IT is believed at Washington that Postmaster-General Gresham will in his forthcoming report favor the institution of a postal telegraph. He considers Dr. Green's recent article on the subject a reflex of the views of a majority of the stockholders of the Western Union.

A VERDICT for $20,000 damages was rendered yesterday against the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company of New York in the suit of Dr. G. Fayette Taylor, who claimed compensation for the construction of the road past a house he had previously rented for hospital purposes.

SECRET-SERVICE officers in a raid on a counterfeiting den in the mountains of Vermont discovered the existence of an oath-bound conspiracy of crime with all the paraphernalia of signs, passwords, mystic records, and blood-curdling oaths of secrecy. Thus far the confederated crooks appear to have confined their talents to coining.

THE Myra Clark Gaines case has been placed before the Supreme Court of the United States. The record is bound in one gigantic book, which weighs 200 pounds. One man cannot alone open the volume. This recalls the famous dictum of Chief-Justice O'Malley, of the West Side bench, many years ago: "This, gintlemin, is wan of the hiviest cases that iver kim up thim shtairs!"

AT Berlin, Mich., Monday night, O'Conner, the ex-Catholic priest, delivered a lecture, reciting the causes which led to his abandonment of the priesthood. After the lecture a mob seized and badly maltreated him. He was then dragged to a millpond, where, in order to escape drowning, he promised never to speak against the Roman Church again. He afterward sought the protection and championship of the law, and will prosecute his tormentors. He repudiates the promise given under compulsion. A riot occurred at Toledo, O., not long ago on account of a meeting which O'Conner attempted to call together.

"METHINKS the lady doth protest too much." Yesterday the Delegations or Congress of Austria-Hungary began their sessions. The President talked too much of peace. He pointed out the universal feeling in opposition to war. The Emperor would take all this into account, *but* it was necessary that the Delegations should furnish the Government with the means of protecting the honor, rights, and interests of the monarchy. It sounds queer to Americans to hear the well-understood wishes of the people considered as likely to clash in any way with the honor, rights, and interests of the Government. Again, no doubt, the sophistry is as thin in Austria-Hungary as it would be in the United States. "The feather that adorns the royal bird supports his flight. Strip him of his plumage and you fix him to the earth."

A NUMBER of suits were begun yesterday in New York against the Northern Pacific Railway Company asking the injunction of the court against an issue by the company of second-mortgage bonds. The ground of the petitions is that the original act of incorporation prohibits the issue of such bonds without the consent of Congress. A stay was granted in two of the suits, and argument will be heard Nov. 1, which will be next Thursday. Notwithstanding this sharp attack the Villard shares advanced in value. The officers of the company characterized the suits as feeble attempts of enemies of the road to handicap the operations of its projectors and managers. The officers require the adhesion of holders of $31,000,000 of stock. They declare they have already secured $30,000,000 of the needed authority.

VACLAV BURIAN was a member of the Cesky Rimsko Katolicky Podpornjici Spolek Svatiho Vaytecha pri Osade Svatiho Prokopa. By virtue of this valuable privilege when he fell sick he was to be paid $5 per week, and when he died his family was to get $600. He fell sick from having a barrel fall on him last April. The Cesky Rimsko paid him $5 a week until it also fell sick. Then, as Vaclav Burian charges in his petition for a writ of mandamus, the Cesky Rimsko gathered together its inventive members, and devised a scheme to expel him, the particulars of which are detailed elsewhere. After a slight hitch in the machine Vaclav was "fired" with precision and effect, and it now remains with the court to decide the important and far-reaching question whether or not the Cesky Rimsko was justified in the use of this method of squaring its account with the barrel-stricken Vaclav.

"SEPARATION" FOR THE BLACKS.

The agitation among the negroes over the Supreme Court's decision on the Social Rights act has given a colored man named Niles, the apostle of "separation" for his race, an opportunity to secure attention for his scheme. He starts with the idea that the present condition of the negro in the South is not much better than it was in time of slavery, and is not likely to improve. He is of the opinion that the Social Rights law which has been set aside as unconstitutional was of no advantage to the blacks. He is convinced that the whites and blacks cannot live together upon a basis of social and business equality, and that justice and prosperity can be obtained for his race only by complete separation. To this end he urges that the Government extend assistance for the colonization of the negroes either in Africa or in one of the Territories of the United States, and of course he prefers the latter.

The scheme for organizing a negro State upon any territory within the jurisdiction of the United States Government is utterly illusive. The Indian Territory alone would be available if it were free, but it has already been pledged to separate occupation by the Indians, and the United States Government could not encourage or permit negro migration there without breaking faith. In all the other Territories the arable lands have been largely taken up for settlement by the whites, and the negroes as a race are not qualified to struggle with the obstacles which an arid country presents. Even if the Indian Territory were at the disposal of the Government, it would be a formidable undertaking to locate and start in life the 200,000 families which that Territory would support. At the low estimate of $500 per family to cover the expenses of moving, providing habitations and implements, and starting the emigrants upon a self-supporting basis—for it is only the empty-handed who would seek such relief—the cost to the Government would be $100,000,000; it would probably reach double that amount after allowing for the incidental stealing. But this vast undertaking, if it were feasible, would provide for only 1,000,000 out of the negro population of 7,000,000, which would be increased by a million more before the project could be carried out. For the accommodation and support of the entire negro population of the country it would be necessary to buy up three or four Southern States, which would involve an outlay to exceed the National debt. Looked at in this practical light the "separation" scheme is altogether visionary so far as colonization on American territory is contemplated.

But the race troubles and individual injustice suffered by the negroes during the last few years—and they have been much greater than during the years immediately succeeding the close of the War—can scarcely have failed to create sincere regret among themselves and among sympathizing whites that Gen. Grant's Santo Domingo project failed. That was not merely philanthropic, but practical. It looked to the reclamation to civilization and prosperity of a great neighboring island as large as Ireland, of extraordinary fertility, to abundant provision for 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of the American blacks in a congenial climate, to the best utilization of the industry of the negroes for their own benefit, and to an enormous extension of the resources of this country, of which San Domingo would have become an integral part. The territory which was included in the proposed acquisition at the outset comprises the larger part of the Island of Hayti, and covers an area of over 30,000 square miles. Under existing anarchic conditions it contains only a quarter of a million of people in semi-barbarism and constant turmoil. The climate is described as more salubrious than that of any other part of the West Indies, and the soil is equally fertile. Fruit, coffee, sugar, and tobacco laugh out from the mere tickling of the ground. Under the impetus of American enterprise, the direction of American instruction, the beneficence of the same free trade which exists among the American States, the advantages of education, and the assurance of free government, the negroes would have had the best chance possible for demonstrating their capacity for self-support and self-government. The project was one of the greatest productions of Grant's genius. It was defeated by a combination of the Bourbons, the negroes, and the sentimentalists. The Southern Democrats were opposed to it, because they did not want to lose any of the black labor of the South which supports the whites in idleness if not in their former luxury. The negroes were indifferent to it, for they overestimated at that time the Government's duty toward them and underestimated the difficulties they were to encounter in their struggle for equality. The sentimentalists, led by Sumner, denounced the scheme as an expedient for expelling the negro race from a country which they held to be equally free to all men.

If the San Domingo plan had succeeded it would have afforded an outlet for the discontented blacks of America and an opportunity for the more enterprising and progressive portion of the race. But if so practical a scheme, urged by the most influential man in the United States at a time when he was the Executive head of the Government, could not gain the sanction of Congress, it is mere folly for an uneducated negro like Niles, who has nothing but his own enthusiasm to back him, to expect serious consideration for a Territorial colonization which is utterly impracticable.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S QUEST OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Mr. Matthew Arnold comes to America, not only presumably but avowedly to make money. This avowal on the part of the distinguished man of letters is deliciously frank. Had the motive been somewhat concealed: had he posed as an apostle of culture; had he assumed the rôle of the propagandist, perhaps it would never have occurred to any one that Mr. Arnold was among us as an adventurer. He does nothing of the sort. He tells us with a frankness that is simply delicious that he has come to make money. The end in view might not surprise us; indeed we take it for granted that in these commercial times most men are aiming to make money, although it might be incidental to other and worthier motives. But Mr. Arnold has not intimated, so far as information has reached us, that he has other aims, and really seems to go out of his way to make it plain that he has set himself to the task of reaping this harvest of gold, and nothing else.

To a man of less optimistic temperament than Mr. Arnold the time allotted himself for this herculean achievement would seem ridiculously short and absurdly inadequate. Mr. Arnold returns to his home in the early spring, and so limits his stay among us to less than six months. The proposition is almost a staggering one. In these four or five months, as the case may be, our distinguished visitor proposes to himself to reap a harvest of gold upon which to retire; or, at least, to line his pockets with greenbacks in such fashion that in time to come anxieties about food and raiment for himself and family may not vex his soul. It is given to few men to attain so desirable an end in so brief a time; and men whose optimism is strikingly venturesome seldom reach it at all. However, there are crops of quick growth, which are harvested almost as soon as they are planted. It may be that Mr. Arnold knows what he is about, and has come to sow gold that he may reap gold. But heretofore Mr. Arnold has not reaped as he has sown if all these years he has been strewing his field with gold. He tells us, with some little admixture of pathos, that he is a poor man. The time is passing with this apostle of culture. At 63 few men are still young. In this country, at least, most men at such an age begin to lower their pitch! Yet, nothing daunted, Mr. Arnold sails the seas and lands upon our shores avowedly to reap a harvest to last a lifetime in the brief space of half a year.

These are the seeds to be sown: Lectures on "Numbers," "Emerson," "Culture," and the like. Just what the lecturer will say on these and similar topics we have no means of knowing; still we have the divine right of guessing. Mr. Arnold's writings are not unknown in this country; indeed, they are quite as much read in America as in Mr. Arnold's own country. The American people are somewhat familiar with the author's intellectual opinions and his literary style. Concerning this matter of literary style Mr. Arnold may be truthfully considered an inventor. He is the autocrat of alliteration. He is original as a phrase-maker. No writer in any language has like felicity of repetition. His rhythm in prose-writing is as delicious as his frankness in the avowal of worldly aims. Now that Sainte-Beuve is dead, who except Renan is his peer as a writer of essays? But art in literary style, though planted broadcast in England, has not produced a harvest of gold.

Let us touch upon deeper matters. Our brilliant essayist has not been sterile in opinions, nor has he been lacking in courage. It takes a bold man to construct a new God out of raw material and to reconstruct a new Bible out of the old one. It takes a still bolder man to pour contempt—a steady stream of contempt—upon the great masses of the English people. Mr. Arnold has gone the length of classifying the great body of religious dissenters in England—and these are a majority in England and a vast majority in Great Britain—with rumsellers and other supposed objectionable classes. These religious and social opinions, also sown broadcast, have not produced a harvest of gold.

Has this failure of crop been a matter of seed or of soil? It may be the old soil of England, though suited to other growths, is unsuited to the mysterious chemistry of converting literary art and heterodox opinions and contempt of the people into crops of gold. It may work better in the fresher, ranker soil of America.

But, after all, who is this that is to lecture us on "Numbers," "Emerson," and "Culture" for filthy lucre? The name of Matthew Arnold has been associated with a range of motives both different and higher. A motive money certainly is. But the loftiest minds in all ages have agreed that it is not the chiefest of all the ten thousand that actuate men to achievement. Moreover, no fault is to be found with men who frankly avow this aim of money-making—who say that this is their business in life. The contention is this: We have among us an apostle of culture, a literary leader who has poured contempt upon the great middle classes of toiling, striving, money-grubbing men, now himself turning aside, going out of his way—3,000 miles out of his way—to join the ranks of the contemned. Americans may regret the fact, although they cannot conceal the belief, that the soil of this continent is even more unsuited to the opinions of Mr. Arnold—especially to his social opinions—than the soil of old England. This is a middle-class Nation. That is the plain fact. The people of the United States strike a good average. This is their glory, as it is their boast. It may be that Mr. Arnold in his heart will think the United States a nation of Philistines. But before he is through with them he will not think them a nation of fools. This last, if stated or intimated, the people would surely resent. They are not a nation of fools.

The people of the United States will wish Mr. Arnold a happy sojourn in their midst. His is a well-known name, both by inheritance and achievement. He will have a respectable hearing, and the élite of the land will quite understand all he has to say, and meditate upon the things he may say in wisdom. Furthermore, they will wish him prosperity, even as his new perception of values deems prosperity. It remains true that the task he sets himself is a herculean one. Is it not an impossible one? To reap a harvest of gold when one plants "Numbers," "Emerson," and "Culture" may be in the gift of some law of Nature as yet unformulated and unknown. But that such law can be discovered, applied, and successfully demonstrated, all in the brief space of four or five months, demands a credulity which cannot be evoked. Mr. Arnold has come to America in quest of the golden fleece, or, to put it in unadorned language, looking after wool. The most that his friends can hope for him is, that he shall not go home entirely shorn.

THE QUO-WARRANTO LIQUOR-LICENSE CASE.

When the quo-warranto case was made up to test the validity of John B. Drake's license for his hotel saloon—he having paid $103 under the City Council's nullifying ordinance, instead of $500, as required by the State law—it was with the purpose of obtaining a judicial decision on the validity of the city ordinance at the earliest practicable day, with the ulterior aim to collect for the benefit of the city the million dollars of revenue of which the City-Hall gang had conspired to rob it. At the very first step in the proceedings, however, the city authorities stepped in and claimed the right to defend the license which had been issued to Drake. It was evident at the outset that this course was taken to defeat the real object of the suit by delays and technicalities which should postpone a final decision on the merits of the controversy until it should be too late to collect the license fees due under the State law. This has proved to be the case, and the decision rendered by Judge Anthony confirming the regularity of the quo-warranto proceeding is an empty victory so far as the real aim of the suit is concerned.

Judge Anthony's decision shows that there could not have been a reasonable doubt that the validity of the Harrison license ordinance could be tested by the quo-warranto process. The Illinois statute says explicity that an information in the nature of a quo warranto may be filed in case "any person shall hold or claim to hold or exercise any privilege, exemption, or *license* which has been improperly or without warrant of law issued or granted by any officer, board, Commissioner, court, or other person or persons authorized or empowered by law to grant or issue such privilege, exemption, or *license*." Judge Anthony held very naturally that this statute has superseded the limitations of English law in the reign of King James or Queen Anne. The city law officers undoubtedly expected that he would take this rational view of the case; it is not easy to discover how any other view could be advanced from the bench. Nevertheless the case is to be appealed on the demurrer. That is to say, it goes first to the Appellate Court merely to ascertain whether this mode of proceeding is regular. After that it will go to the Supreme Court upon the same ground. The result will be that the municipal license year will have expired before the Citizens' League can secure a hearing as to the validity of the Harrison license ordinance, and the merits of the case will not be reached until it shall be too late to remedy the mischief the City-Hall gang has done or collect the money due the city under the State law.

The prospect is, that the scheme devised by Harrison and the saloon Aldermen to circumvent the State license law for the benefit of the grogsellers will be practically successful. But the ultimate decision, if favorable to the State law (which can hardly be doubted), will expose the villainy of that scheme. It will show, in the first place, that the nullifying ordinance was unlawful, and that the Mayor and a majority of the Council defied at once the authority of the State and the will of the people in refusing stubbornly to exact from the saloonkeepers the minimum license fee enjoined by the State law. In the next place it will show that, having been a party to this scheme for defrauding the City Treasury, the city authorities employed the law department of the corporation to prevent the courts from setting aside their action as unlawful and void. In that event Harrison and his crowd will stand convicted of having played into the hands of the saloonkeepers at the expense of the public and the taxpayers, and for the express purpose of preventing the collection of a million dollars of revenue to which the city was entitled. If they can retain their hold on the City Government after that there will be little hope left for the American municipal system.

NEEDLESS SCARE ABOUT CONTRACTION.

The National bankers at the Louisville convention and several of the Eastern speakers at the bankers' meeting in Chicago Tuesday evening raised the cry of alarm over a contraction of the currency, which they scent as the great danger of the future.

What are the facts as to our currency?

The amount of paper and coin in the country on the date of the resumption of specie-payments five years ago was in round numbers one thousand millions of dollars ($1,055,356,619). It is now, according to the estimate just made public by the Director of the Mint, not less than $1,730,597,813. This is an increase of nearly three dollars on every four. No other country has had any approach to such an addition made to its currency in the last five years as ours. Some ebb after such a flood would be natural and healthy.

But the inflation has not ceased. The figures of the Director of the Mint show that during the last year the total currency of the country has grown by $19,115,635. The two calls issued for the 3s by the Secretary of the Treasury will in the opinion of Controller Knox reduce the National-bank circulation by about $12,000,000. This will leave a net increase for the year of $7,000,000.

So much for the past and the present. As to the future: Will not the retirement of National-bank notes forced by the retirement of the bonds justify the Cassandra outcry of President St. John that we are threatened with a violent contraction—a contraction that will precipitate a panic?

In the first place, if the contraction of National-bank currency reaches the figures of the Controller of the Currency—$60,000,000 a year for three years—it is to be remembered that this loss is considerably less than the gain to our currency through the coinage of gold and issues of bank-notes. During the fiscal year 1881-'2 our coin circulation increased a little more than $90,000,000. It appears from this that our gold and silver mines will furnish money dug out of the earth faster than the Government can drive the bank-notes out of existence by paying off the bonds.

But there are several points in which the estimate of the Controller of the Currency must be amended. In the first place, the retirement of the National-bank notes releases the money held for securing it by the banks and the Treasury. Probably fifty millions will be let loose under this head. Then the money now tied up in the bonds will be returned to the banks to be used by them in their regular business. Then every bank must, according to the National-bank law, have part of its capital in bonds as a basis for circulation. This will offset part of the contraction. The banks will not give up all their circulation. No matter what the price of 4s or 4½s may be they must buy them at least to the minimum required by law.

Another fact that diminishes the terrors of the contraction about which some bankers are so much worried is, that it is not at all likely that the surplus revenues will continue to be as large as they have been. The last Congress repealed $75,000,000 of taxes, and the country is evidently entering on a period of harder times and smaller profits. The effect of this is certain to be felt in the revenues. Public opinion will demand a large reduction of taxation from the next Congress if the surplus justifies it. The purchases of bonds will not be nearly as large in the next few years as they have been. But the production of currency by the mines will go on.

Hoarding by the people and the abrasion of coin in circulation and conversion of gold into art uses, are causes of contraction that are likely to put more currency out of sight than the retirement of National-bank notes. Millions of gold are now hidden away in stockings and holes in the ground by people who save but do not trust the banks, or do not know enough to use them. The Government ought to do two things: It should thro its Sub-Treasuries and authorized depositories receive any sums of legal-tender specie brought to it, and issue in lieu thereof to the depositor a certificate which should circulate as money. It should also establish a system of postal savings-banks coextensive with the post-office system to receive the savings of the people. This would have the effect of bringing out of their hoards many millions of gold which is now hidden away, and would be of incalculable benefit in stimulating habits of thrift. If nothing else could be done with these deposits, they could be invested in United States bonds bought in the market. By allowing the depositors 2 per cent interest, and investing their money in bonds that paid 2¼ or 2¾ per cent interest, the Government would have a margin that would pay the cost of keeping up the system.

Whether this is done or not the facts we have given about the circulation show no contraction within sight that any one need to be alarmed about. The mines alone will give us more than the retirement of bank-notes can take away. We have had such a volume of new currency added to our supply in the last five years that we are abundantly able to stand a movement in the other direction. Especially is this the case now that trade, and manufactures, and railroad building, and speculation are becoming more conservative. Certainly we need not be so frightened as to give an extension of their privileges over the currency to the National-bank corporations. Corporations have privileges enough in this country.

WHY NOT STAY AT HOME?

Gen. Booth and his Salvation Army are determined, according to Miss Booth, recently liberated from a Swiss bastile, "to resume our fight for the redemption of Switzerland, of France, Italy, Austria, and America," by means of "extemporized and delirious symphonies" which lead to "hallelujah lasses" being taken out "kicking and screaming in strong hysterics." It will be interesting to learn from Miss Booth, who appears to be second in command of the army, that she has been talking over a visit to America with the General, and that she hopes that America will "help them" by subscriptions, which will be, no doubt, received and welcomed with "volleys of peculiar enthusiasms," "loud amens," "fluttering flags," "waving handkerchiefs," and "rolling drums." It will not matter that the General, and the Colonels, and Captains have so far refused to give any account of the expenditures of the money which they have hitherto received, though such an account has been frequently demanded at the meetings and in the public press. Certainly they cannot see any inconsistency in the General of this Salvation Army, which preaches simplicity, poverty, and temperance, living sumptuously in an elegant house and renting out another house—part of his hard-earned property—for a London grogshop. Cynical persons, like Mr. Labouchère, may criticise such a state of things; generous contributors and fervent Christians will not consent to think about them.

But it may be asked, as most of the Salvationists are English, Why do they not confine their labors for a time to their own country? There are sin and misery, crime and wretchedness, vice and suffering in England which call for remedy, redress, and reformation. Why will the Salvationists not make an effort for the redemption of the miserable people cooped up in the miserable hovels of the East End of London, where the air is noisome, the sunlight never enters, and moral and physical putrefaction, intemperance, and brutality continue their ravages unchecked; where the women are treated as worse than slaves; where discolored cheeks, scarred necks and breasts, and bruised bodies only too plainly show the degradation to which their husbands have sunk.

Or if the condition of the town poor is not bad enough to excite the sympathies and compassion of the Salvationists, or to merit their attention, why not turn to the rural districts of their own country, where, we are told by the Rev. Dr. Jessop, a distinguished clergyman of the State church, "the shambling and scrofulous shirk" may be found "any night soaking at the pot-house till his little boy goes to fetch him away; when his ragged wife, tired of whimpering, sends for her fuddled 'man' and gets cursed for her pains"? Here, surely, is a field for sympathetic piety, charity, and benevolence. Here is work for the Salvation Army. Here (we again quote Dr. Jessop) "nobody cares for a man's antecedents"; "it is as little reproach to Dick Styles that he has been three times in jail as it was in Dick's eyes that Polly Beck had five children in a miscellaneous kind of way when he married her." There surely is need for improvement among the Dick Styleses and the Polly Becks. Why will not the Salvation Army do missionary work among them? These people are heartless, sullen, discontented. "They are ready for any form of rowdyism." "They disdain to submit to such restraints as religion has a tendency to impose on them." Their condition is "deplorable and menacing"; "they surrender themselves to hatred and passion." They go "neither to church nor meeting-house." This may all be because "the poor are hustled and hoveled together, each sex like swine," in places "in no one of which would any farmer put his nag for a single night without indignant protest." Why do not the soldiers of the Salvation Army set themselves to remedy the terrible evils in these districts of England? In this country, as Lord Coleridge has told his countrymen, the mechanics and artisans and day-laborers in millions of cases own their own cottages, possess their own homes, and all are well housed. There is not a tithe of the wretchedness in either Switzerland or the United States that exists in the agricultural districts of England. Why, then, will the Salvation Army run the risk of imprisonment in Switzerland, why will they bother us in the United States, where most of our people go to church or meeting-house? Why not try to soften the hearts of the task-masters of the agricultural poor in England and inspire the lawmaking power with the willingness to better the condition of the poor and help on their work?

We have enough English evangelists of every description in this country just now to enlighten us and to save us from ourselves. America after all is not so bad as Barrioboola Gha—or England.

THE effort of certain National bankers to obtain a repeal of the tax on circulation by raising a false alarm about currency contraction will only serve to call public attention to the enormous expansion which has been going on for years and which all sensible financiers know could not go on forever unless the rest of the world were willing Uncle Sam should have all the specie in existence. The United States now has more paper money than any other nation, and more money, specie and paper, than any nation except France. The following from the last report of the Director of the Mint gives the paper and specie circulation of the leading nations according to the latest statistics:

	Paper.	*Specie.*	*Total per capita.*
United States..	$793,074,873	$ 773,584,700	$31.23
Great Britain..	293,022,784	684,600,000	24.91
France.....	512,129,625	1,478,062,000	53.32
Germany.....	211,123,464	607,792,577	18.10
Russia.....	612,916,200	119,209,784	7.44
	Jan. 1, 1879.	*July 1, 1881.*	*Oct. 1, 1883.*
Gold bullion.....		$ 89,017,716	$ 61,653,816
Silver bullion.....		3,139,949	5,107,911
Gold coin.....	$ 276,810,726	430,776,703	544,312,699
Silver dollars.....	105,573,803	91,372,705	154,379,830
Fract'l silver coin		80,087,061	80,930,424
Gold certificates	5,762,900	83,460,340	82,450,340
Silver certific'es.	51,105,530		94,434,341
United st'e's notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
Nat'l-bank notes	235,791,674	250,042,000	258,342,671
Total.....	$1,055,356,619	$1,405,226,650	$1,721,694,097

The expansion of currency owing to the productiveness of the mines is still going on, and exceeds any contraction possible by the National banks.

AS WAS predicted, the reduction in the rate of letter-postage has resulted in a much freer use of the mails. In the Chicago office the increase this month over September is 17 per cent of letters and 11 per cent of circulars, the increase in the former being remarkable, as this is the season of the year when the greatest increase would naturally be in the circulars.

RECENT animadversions upon the vast estates of some British land-owners remind the English journal *Land* that there are many estates as large on the other side of the Channel, not to speak of private domains on this side of the Atlantic. "In Germany," says *Land*, "there are twenty-two estates which are as large as any in England, the largest being those in Hanover and Westphalia, belonging to the Duc d'Arenberg. In Austria-Hungary, the possessions of Prince Schwartzenberg cover 120 German square miles (about 2,400 English square miles). Prince Liechtenstein possesses 104 square miles, Prince Esterhazy 80, and Count Schonborn 60; and there are many estates in Austria-Hungary as large as Count Schonborn's. All the indications at present, however, point to America as the future land of enormous estates; and such as yet is the cheapness of land in the States that a million acres there is a hundred thousand here."

SOME interesting biographical notes on Alexander Dumas père are being published by M. Blaze de Bury. One story, showing the facile fecundity of the great novelist is interesting. He was out shooting one day with a party at Compiègne. He had killed twenty-nine head of game. "I shall kill my thirtieth, and then return to the chateau, for I am tired, and have had enough of it," said he to his neighbor. Dumas brought down one more partridge and departed. It was noon. The rest of the party returned at 5 o'clock, and found Dumas seated in front of the fire rubbing his hands. "Ah; so you have had a nice snooze, eh?" exclaimed his son. "No such luck," was the reply; "those confounded cocks and hens in the farm-yard have kept me awake all the time." Then what on earth have you done with yourself all the afternoon alone?" "Why, I have written a piece for the Français." The piece was entitled "Romulus," and was a great success.

ACCORDING to the "Financial Reform Almanac," which will soon be issued from the London press, there are now in England—

Twenty-eight Ducal families who have had 519 relatives occupying 1,013 offices, at a cost to the State of £2,760,000. Thirty-three families of Marquises supplied 621 relatives for 1,250 offices, for the modest reward of £8,302,750. But the Earls put their claims in the shade. Two hundred families of this branch of the nobility have furnished 3,391 relatives, who have held 5,963 offices, at a cost of £48,105,1921. England thus supported, in 8,226 offices, 4,531 members and relatives of 261 noble houses, and paid to them £66,168,032! In this figure is included those who were living in 1850, and the payments they had received up to that time.

The almanac, by the way, will contain a detailed list of all the families, giving the names of each officeholder, his or her degree of relationship to the head of the family, the department to which the office belongs, the amount of salary drawn, and total for each family.

PRINCE LOUIS of Ballenberg, a German princeling who is going to marry a cousin of Queen Victoria, has been made a Lieutenant on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Mr. Labouchère remarks on the appointment:

Considering that this vessel is now lying dismantled in Portsmouth dock-yard, and that there is not the least prospect of her being ready for any service for nearly a year to come, I cannot understand why it should be necessary to appoint a Lieutenant to her. It may be an ingenious device to give Prince Louis a good place, but at the same time it is a ridiculous and scandalous waste of public money, and bears all the appearance of being a flagrant job. It would have been full time to appoint fresh officers to the Victoria and Albert when she is so far completed as to be taken out of the dock-yard.

IT is known that many tramps who lead a delightfully lazy existence during the summer months are in the habit of celebrating the first hard frost by some slight crime which will secure them snug quarters during the winter. An analogous practice has lately been discovered by the police of St. Petersburg, where the frequent commission of petty thefts by young men who apparently were not tempted by want has caused bewilderment. The police have now ascertained that these thieves are natives of the Grand Duchy of Finland, and that their motive is to escape from military service under the law of Finland, which does not allow any one who has been convicted of theft to serve in the army. Their reason for going to St. Petersburg is simply that the punishment for theft is much more severe in Finland than in other parts of the Empire.

LONDON *Truth* refers to the prospective recovery of Dr. Magee, the Londonderry Irishman who is Episcopal Bishop of Peterborough, in these terms:

Every one who admires eloquence, strong, shrewd common sense, and a very rare degree of moral courage must rejoice to hear that the Bishop of Peterborough has so far recovered from his long and most painful illness as to be removal from his country house near Uppingham to his palace at Peterborough. Dr. Magee has always stood out from among the race of prelates quite as prominently as did Bishops Philpotts and Wilberforce in their day. His premature removal would deprive the Church of England of her greatest Bishop and the House of Lords of its most brilliant orator.

Dr. Magee is a Tory, and such warm words of eulogy from so strong a Radical as Mr. Labouchère are all the more remarkable. Dr. Magee, by the way, has suffered from a relapse since the paragraph in *Truth* was written.

THE Marquis of Waterford, an Irish landlord who accompanied Sir Stafford Northcote in his Ulster tour, said at one of the meetings which he addressed that the best policy to pursue would be to prohibit meetings, to act strongly, and refuse all reforms. He would oppose the smallest measure of local self-government however reasonable it would appear, and would refuse votes to laborers because they might become Home-Rulers. The *Spectator*, commenting on this speech, says:

Lord Waterford forgets the grand objection to his plan. It has been tried for 300 years, and at the end Catholic Ireland enthrones Protestant Parnell because he promises that the union shall come to an end. An absolute Government might govern Ireland for twenty years by pure repression, and so greatly enrich her; but it would not bring the true union of the Islands one whit nearer.

ADVERTISEMENTS continue to appear in the Dublin and London newspapers offering rewards for information concerning the "whereabouts or death" of a number of Irish landlords, among others of Lord Count Fairford, late of Castlenham and Abergavenny; of Mr. Henry Lynch Blosse, eldest son of Sir Robert Lynch Blosse; Mr. Francis Blackburne, eldest son of Mr. Edward Blackburne, of Rathfarnham Castle, Dublin; and Mr. Edwin Curzon, eldest son of the late Hon. Sydney Curzon, of Kingston-on-Thames and Blackpool. The advertisers have unpleasant impressions about Irish invincibles.

THE New York *Herald* says:

The Marquis of Lansdowne has the misfortune to be an Irish landlord, and his lot as governor-General does not appear likely to be a happy one, if the beginning is really characteristic of the temper of any considerable portion of the Canadian Irish toward him.

Lord Dufferin is an Irish landlord, and the Canadian Irish, far from giving him trouble, helped his Administration. They were proud of him as a countryman. He was not a patron of the workhouse, the plague-ship, or the crowbar brigade.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S Railroad Commission has reduced fares to such a point that the railroad companies cannot afford to make a second-class rate, and hence the negroes, the Charleston *News* says, "insist upon crowding into first-class cars with the whites." The *News* proposes "reserved-seat cars," which the chivalry may use by paying an extra dollar or two.

A NO-RENT agitation is threatened among the working classes of the East End of London, who are condemned to live in unsavory dwellings and to pay extortionate rack rents. At several gatherings of the workingmen recently the subject has been discussed, and from the manner in which the no-rent suggestions are received they are not unlikely to be acted on.

IT appears that the cause of the Pope's displeasure at Cardinal Hohenlohe is not that the Cardinal incurred debts that he was unable to pay, or that he called on the Italian Minister at Munich on his way from Paris to Rome, but that he visited Dr. Döllinger, the Old Catholic leader, who is still under the ban of Rome's excommunication.

THE week that Lord Lansdowne left Ireland his rents in a portion of his Kerry property were cut down from $1,400 to $1,118 by the Sub-Commissioners. This was equivalent to a decision that he had taken each year from five or six of his several hundred tenants $282 which was theirs, not his.

MR. MAXON, of St. Louis, says that Gov. Crittenden of Missouri has been compromised by his friends. He does not refer to Frank or Jesse James. He refers to the wicked Police Commissioners. Carter Harrison

ersburg, where the frequent
thefts by young men who
tempted by want has caused
police have now ascertained
are natives of the Grand
and that their motive is to
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left to serve in the army.
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of Gov. Pattison, refuses to
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relieve Mr. Cassidy and all
doubt in this matter.

rmers have an idea that the
sease is spread among cattle
d point to the great increase
f August, when cub-hunting
farmers threaten to poison
nless the sport is suspended.

sermon was preached re-
ish town. After the sermon
taken up by a wine merchant,
and a traveling man for a

native-born American has
r the nomination for County
oe Mackin's party, and he has
rs. The "professional for-

Sun not only makes claims
a in 1884, but also hopes that
consin may vote the Demo-
ticket.

is going to be rewarded
like McDonald's party. His
be nominated for Judge by
tes.

PERSONALS.

Victor, eldest son of the
oined the Cambridge Univer-
has rooms in Trinity College,
d as an ordinary undergradu-
e allowed to keep his hat on
od save his grandmother.

was a bachelor of 65, and
maiden of 60. They had lived
r in Georgia all these years,
the first time at an evening
t was a case of love at first
s. Jonathan proposed, and
then and there.

In the country is said to be
who first beheld the light of
City, Mo., but who now owns
exas. Mr. Thurston is seven
elf inches tall, and as he is
d invariably wears a stove-
fails to produce a positively
on the beholder. Moreover,
veral habits of posture which
tion. For instance, if he hap-
hen walking in the street he
est himself by dropping his
ng sign and reclining his chin

Thig says that the March-
ne, who is to succeed the
the first lady in the Domin-
ing the wife of the Governor-
ngest daughter of the present
who claims direct descent
ho who is the "living image"
aries I. She is not by any
woman, being *thin & fair*
tensely aristocratic looking
great leaders of fashion in
and. As Lady Hamilton she
ner during his occupancy of
y of Ireland, where she was
r with the inner set of En-

of the street leading from
sidence in Stratford, Conn.,
ttier who is respected and
name is Elias Wells, and
celebrated his 90th birthday.
ildren, nieces, nephews,
ghbors joined in making

it one of the pleasantest occasions of the old man's life. The house in which he lives is still covered with old-fashioned red paint and stands shaded by an elm-tree over 200 years old, the largest in Connecticut. The old open fireplace with its antique andirons sent out an old-time warmth and welcome that day as the great log burned brightly in the spot where Uncle Elias roasted chestnuts eighty years ago. The large dining-room was, as of old, made bright with rows of tallow dips in candlesticks that would have made a relic-hunter's fingers itch to possess them. During the evening a handsome gold-headed cane was presented to the host, who said he might live long enough to need it, but for the present he would lay it carefully away along with an old and discarded ear-trumpet. Mr. Wells said he remembered distinctly the ringing of the Stratford church-bells when the news of George Washington's death was announced. He has voted at every Presidential election since 1816, either as a Whig or Republican.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Abbott Opera Company.

A sort of Sunday-school edition of "La Fille de Madame Angot" was given yesterday afternoon before a fair-sized audience in the Grand Opera-House by the Emma Abbott opera company. Miss Abbott took a rest and permitted Miss Julia Rosewald to make her début for this season as Clairette. The part of Mlle. Lange was given by Zelda Seguin, Ange Pitou by Sig. Fabrini, Pomponnet by Sig. Novello, Larauvidiere by Walter Allen, and Lonchard by William Broderick. The performance was a very strong one as far as noise is concerned, but was otherwise exceedingly tame. The different people walked through their parts with more or less grace and sang the music assigned to them mostly as well as the orchestra played it. Mme. Rosewald infused a good deal of spirit into the performance, but could not redeem it from the general spirit of dullness.

In the evening there was a large house, considering the bad weather, when "La Sonnambula" was given, with Emma Abbott as Amina and William Castle as Elvino. The performance as a whole did not differ from other performances given here by the Abbott company. The opera goes way beyond the ability of the artists surrounding Miss Abbott, herself included, and the attempt to give it in grand style shows the weaknesses of the company in the strongest lights. Mr. Castle is no longer what he used to be as a singer and no more of an actor than he ever was. He certainly made no hit as Elvino. Miss Abbott's work was of the same kind she has given before. It abounds in vocal pyrotechnics and gymnastics, and is very entertaining on that account, while her acting is highly amusing, however boldly it may set all established rules of dramatic art at defiance. As for the rest of the cast, it will be simply an act of charity to say nothing about it. Chorus and orchestra were noisy and arbitrary, and the general setting of the opera so utterly novel that on that account alone the performance was entertaining. The audience was very good-natured, and the greater portion seemed to heartily enjoy the performance.

Tonight "Mignon" will be given, with Emma Abbott in the title rôle, Julia Rosewald as Filine, and Zelda Seguin as Frederic.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

(1) Oregon.—(2) Yes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me (1) whether the late Col. Baker represented the State of Oregon or California in the United States Senate; and (2) whether he was yet a member of the United States Senate when killed at the battle of Balls Bluffs? H. SCHAEFER.

"Canning Town."

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I should esteem it a favor if you will decide a bet: "Whether there is such a place as 'Canning Town' within the city limits of London, England?" P. Y. O.

[There is no such place. Reference is probably had to Kensington.]

Mr. Colby Explains.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that I am away from Chicago sojourning for a time in a distant city I look back to the city where I made my start, and to the citizens of which place I am indebted for my success, and feel that before going farther I have something to explain. Your readers will remember a letter published in THE TRIBUNE about three weeks ago and signed by me in which I said things that no man with a clear head would say. I had heard "strong drink would make men foolish;" I now know "champagne" will do so. No more for G. E. COLBY.

The Bridges in Good Order.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In justice to ourselves we had the City Building Inspector inspect our bridges and guards today, and be pronounced them very strongly built and beyond a question perfectly safe and extra well guarded. The broken rail through which the jury surmised that Fireman Murphy had fallen, although the evidence showed that he was not on this bridge, was broken by the firemen during the fire, and was in perfect order up to the time of the fire, to which we testified at the inquest and to which nearly all of our employés will testify. The jury did not even take the pains to see how the bridge was built, and do not know a solitary thing as to its construction, never having seen it, and through sheer ignorance made up a verdict as they did. WEBER WAGON COMPANY.

"What Monsignor Capel Wants."

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under the above title in your editorial columns of today you do me a great injustice when you say: "The President of the Roman Catholic association under whose auspices the Monsignor is to lecture in Chicago once said, 'Rome was the most illiterate city in Europe,'" because these words were never used or uttered by me. In your accusation you cause me to give utterance to a sentiment that I utterly repudiate. The association of which I have the honor of being the presiding officer has sought fit to invite Monsignor Capel to lecture and to tender him a reception, recognizing in him one of the most eloquent, learned, zealous, and indefatigable workers in the cause of our holy faith, whose devotion to the church and the cause she espouses has made his name and fame world wide.

By publishing the above in your next issue you will oblige. M. SCHWEISTHAL,
President Union Catholic Library Association.

[It was not the present President of the Union Catholic Library Association who made the assertion as to the illiteracy of Rome referred to in our editorial of yesterday. But a President of that organization made such an assertion, and the present President, Mr. Schweisthal, can probably recall the astonishment among his fellow members at the time.]

CABLE NOTES.

There has been a riot at Bickaneer, India, in consequence of official exactions.

Gen. Todleben has resigned the Governorship of Wilna on account of ill-health.

M. Jean de Paul, a distinguished French surgeon and author of various works on surgery, is dead.

Delegates representing 41,000 colliers of Yorkshire have resolved to insist upon an advance in wages.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C., has returned to Chester from visiting the colony which he has founded at New Rugby, Teon.

The Bundesrath, acting under the Socialist law, has decided to prolong until Sept. 30, 1884, the minor state of siege of Berlin, Hamburg, Altona, and other districts.

The general impression produced by the French "Yellow Book" is that all negotiations between France and China are exhausted, and that war or successful meditation is inevitable.

Her Majesty's ship Boadicea is ordered to Angra Pequera, on the West Coast of Africa, owing to a German colony there having objected to Cape Town merchants landing goods from British ships.

The Vienna *Tageblatt* says the Czar has decided to grant Russia more freedom and such reforms as are suited to the spirit of the people. He has intrusted to Count Toistoi and Count Katjof the task of preparing a Constitution.

The Lord-Mayor-elect and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have invited her Majesty's Ministers, the foreign Embassadors, and the Judges to the Guildhall banquet on Lord-Mayor's Day, Nov. 9. Among others invited is M. de Lesseps, who will be in London at the time.

Earl Derby, English Secretary for the Colonies, has refused to sanction the enterprise of the new Guinea Exploration and Colonization Company. If the company attempts to carry out its project the Government will instruct the High Commissioner to interfere for the protection of the natives.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a room of the royal palace at Naples in which repairs were being made. Two workmen were seriously injured and the room set on on fire, but the flames were promptly quenched. Great excitement prevailed and crowds of people flocked to the piazza of the palace. The explosion is not explained.

FOREIGN.

The Cause of the Recent Duel in Hungary—A Woman Scorned.

Sir Moses Montefiore Congratulated on Beginning His One Hundredth Year.

Destitution of the Survivors of the Earthquake in Asia Minor—Turf Events.

The Rupture Between the Vatican and Cardinal Hohenlohe—Bismarck's Attitude.

The Geodetic Association in Favor of Universal Adaptation of the Greenwich Meridian.

THE HUNGARIAN DUEL.

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF THE AFFAIR.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The romance of the Hungarian duel gives it a peculiar zest for the gossip-lovers of Vienna and Pesth. Much sympathy is felt for Lloma Schosberger, who, though married both to Dr. Rosenberg and Count Batthyany, is in a singular position, being neither maid, wife, nor widow. General contempt is expressed for Schosberger, who is a banker, vulgar and purse-proud, sacrificing love to his ignoble ambition, and also for Count Batthyany, who is now shown to be a fortune-hunter of the familiar type. The Count held a small official appointment in a remote Hungarian district. While serving there he made the acquaintance of a Christian lady belonging to a wealthy family of the district, to whom he was on the point of being married when he heard that Schosberger had a marriageable daughter who might suit his purpose better, being wealthier. He unhesitatingly deserted his fiancée and hastened to Baden. This naturally angered the relatives of the lady to whom he was already affianced. The Count received a challenge from a male relative of the abandoned girl, and Dr. Rosenberg demanded satisfaction for the wrong done to Lloma Schosberger. The Count refused to fight. Rosenberg threatened the Count with the publication of his refusal in the Pesth newspapers. No notice was taken of his communication. A letter from the Doctor to Count Batthyany, casting a slur on the latter's personal courage, was published in the *Pesti Naplo*. Meanwhile the marriage took place. The young couple left for Italy. The Count's friends communicated with him, informing him of what had occurred at Pesth. Saturday last he returned to fight the duel. The first shots fired on either side had no decisive result. The seconds attempted in vain to effect a reconciliation. Count Batthyany, although wounded in the shoulder, refused to listen to them. His adversary likewise wished the duel to proceed. After the third shot the Count fell. A bullet had pierced his left temple. Death was instantaneous. Count Stephen Batthyany is the eldest son of Count Sigismund Batthyany, who has lived a retired life in reduced circumstances. The family is greatly respected in Hungary.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

HE WAS 99 YEARS OLD YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sir Moses Montefiore received numerous congratulations from all parts of the world yesterday on the occasion of entering on his 100th year. Among the letters was one from the Prince of Wales.

[He was born Oct. 23, 1784, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was Knighted on the visit of her Majesty to the Guildhall, Nov. 9. He has been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides, and was raised to a Baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services. He went, about 1840, on a mission to the East, in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus; and, after his return, having accomplished his object, was presented by the Jews of the metropolis with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the Emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. In 1867 he was successful in a mission to Roumelia in favor of his oppressed brethren in that country. Sir Moses founded, in 1867, a Jewish college at Ramsgate, in memory of his wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore.]

THE EARTHQUAKE.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Tchesme dispatch says: Unless immediate relief is forthcoming hundreds of persons whose houses were wrecked by the recent earthquake will die from fever and exposure. The relief hitherto afforded has been slight. Food is not so much needed as clothes, blankets, medicine, and material to build temporary shelter. A Turk quarreled with and mortally wounded a Greek yesterday, and the rumor spread that the Turks were massacreing the Christians. The Governor-General of Smyrna, who is here directing measures for the relief of the sufferers, landed a body of sailors and arrested the assasin. This prompt action prevented dangerous disorders.

THE TURF.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—At Newmarket the New Nursery Stakes, a handicap for 2-year-olds, was won by Tombala; Ciochette second, and P. Lorillard's Pontiac third. Eleven starters.

The Dewhurst plate, for 2-year-olds, was won by Hermit Adelaide, a filly, first; Busybody second, and Fritz third. Ten starters.

THE VATICAN.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Cardinal Manning says the Pope has shown thorough willingness to meet Prince Bismarck's advances and those of the German Government everywhere, so far as he could do so consistently with the principles of the church, which have been very liberally construed. Cardinal Manning believes that Prince Bismarck is much more inclined to be friendly to Rome than he has heretofore been, and that he will accede to any measures likely to result in a peaceful arrangement of the differences.

CARDINAL HOHENLOHE.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The rupture between the Vatican and Cardinal Hohenlohe is complete. The Cardinal will probably remain in Germany during the winter. The *National Zeitung* hears that the Cardinal's sudden departure from Rome was owing to the failure of his request for the removal of the Coadjutor in the Diocese of Albano, with whom he had every reason to be dissatisfied, and to pecuniary troubles. The same paper thinks the Association of his departure with pecuniary troubles is a gross misrepresentation, as the Cardinal has never been a spendthrift.

AUSTRIA.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—At the opening of the session of the Austrian Delegations today the President pointed out the universal feeling for peace. The Government will be obliged to take this feeling on the part of the people into account, but it was necessary for the Delegations to furnish the Government with the means of protecting the honor, rights, and interests of the monarchy.

UNIVERSAL TIME.

THE GREENWICH MERIDIAN.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The report of the committee of the Geodetic Association was adopted by the meeting today after an animated debate. The report favors the universal adoption of the Greenwich meridian, and also recommends as the point of departure of the universal hour and the cosmopolitan date the mean noon of Greenwich. The conference hopes that if the world agrees to the unification of the longitude and the hours by accepting the Greenwich meridian England will advance the unification of weights and measures by joining the Metrical Convention.

VERMILYE'S RECANTATION.

A Document Signed Yesterday by the Man Abjuring All Former Allegations.

Daniel B. Vermilye, the young man whose arrest on the charge of embezzling $3,000 of the funds of the Weems Stone & Marble Company, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, gave bail in the sum of $5,000 yesterday afternoon for his appearance before Justice Prindiville Nov. 3. His cousin, William G. Vermilye, of No. 2236 Wabash avenue, signed the bond. But, as will be recollected, two other suits were brought against young Vermilye in the Circuit Court by Gen. William Myers. One was for $20,000 on account of money given by Myers to Vermilye to invest in Dakota lands, and, as is alleged, never properly accounted for, and the other suit was for slander, the army officer claiming $25,000 from Vermilye because the latter started the story that he, the General, had run off to Europe with Mrs. Vermilye, the young and handsome wife of the late Treasurer of the Weems Stone & Marble Company. Regarding this slander suit there were some new developments yesterday. Vermilye waited on Gen. Martin Beem, attorney for Gen. Myers, and announced that he was willing to enter an unconditional disclaimer as far as the slanderous tales concerning his wife and Gen. Myers were concerned. Gen. Beem said he could not speak positively for his client in the matter, but the chances are that Gen. Myers, who is expected to arrive from New York today, will consent to a dismissal of the slander suit after the publication of Vermilye's disclaimer, which reads as follows:

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I herewith disclaim any and all allegations made or attributed to me reflecting upon the character of Gen. William Myers, U. S. A., wherein the said Myers is charged with breaking up my family or interfering in any way with my domestic happiness; that I am convinced of my error in my former judgment of him, the said Myers, and that I make this statement freely and voluntarily, and without condition to said Myers, as a matter of justice to him and my wife. DANIEL B. VERMILYE.

It was ascertained yesterday that Vermilye, upon his arrival in Chicago last week, registered at the Palmer under the name of E. Clark, New York.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, northerly winds, stationary or falling barometer and temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	46	36	S	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	48	44	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cairo	53	52	N.	Fresh.	.80	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	35	29	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Chicago	45	47	...	Fresh.	.09	Lrain
Cincinnati	58	54	E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	42	37	N.E.	Fresh.	.10	Sleet'g
Deadwood	37	..	...	...	...	...
Huron, Dak	42	42	N.E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	47	36	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	38	36	N.W.	Fresh.	.12	Lrain
Dodge City	39	36	N.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Escanaba	..	38	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	43	36	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	47	32	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	..	33	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	47	44	S.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	50	47	S.	Fresh.	.32	Lr'n and Th'r
La Crosse	43	39	N.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	57	50	N.	Fresh.	.35	Cl'dy.
Louisville	56	56	N.E.	Light.	.01	Lrain
Memphis	61	57	N.W.	Light.	.28	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	42	44	E.	Brisk.	..	Lrain
Nashville	60	58	N.E.	Fresh.	.01	Lr'n in
North Platte	37	33	N.E.	Light.	0	Fair.
Omaha	47	37	N.	Light.	.02	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	45	43	N.E.	Fresh.	.06	Lrain
St. Louis	44	45	N.	Fresh.	.15	Lr'n in
St. Paul	43	40	N.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	45	40	N.E.	Brisk.	*...	Cl'dy.
Toronto	46	42	N.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	71	64	N.W.	Fresh.	.02	Cl'dy.
Yankton	46	40	N.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	43	41	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	52	43	...	...	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

Snowing in the East and in the West.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season fell this morning, beginning at 2 and continuing until 9 or 10 o'clock. Rain accompanied it, melting it almost as soon as it fell. It has been raining steadily since sundown last night, and is very cold.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Oct. 24.—The first snow of the season has been falling steadily since early this morning.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24.—Snow has fallen steadily since 6 o'clock this morning.

BANK-ROBBERS FOILED.

Gov. Crittenden's Vigilance Causes Would-Be Imitators of the James Brothers to Abandon Their Plans.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A little more than a month ago Gov. Crittenden received information that six persons residing near and having their headquarters in the vicinity of Wichita, Kas., had formed themselves into a band for the purpose of making a bank-robbing and train-wrecking raid into Missouri. Their objective points were Tipton and California, and it was upon the bank at the latter place they finally agreed that the attempt at robbing should be made. It was not to be a midnight burglary, but a broad-daylight affair, after the manner of the Northfield, Minn., and Gallatin, Mo., robberies. California was fixed upon because the town is located favorably for a raid such as was contemplated, being skirted on the north by a belt of timber reaching to the Missouri River, under cover of which the robbers intended to approach the town and to which they proposed to return after robbing the bank. It was also part of their plan, if it should prove necessary to the success of their mission, to engage in train-wrecking. The Governor having become informed of their plans and purposes sent a detective to Kansas to watch their movements and learn what he could regarding the proposed undertaking. The detective, after reaching Kansas, managed to become a member of the gang, and by securing the confidence of the leader, to learn the whole plot. He reported what he had learned to Gov. Crittenden, who notified the bank at California, advising its officers to be on their guard and not to keep any amount of cash in sight. It was expected that the robbery would have been attempted this week, but a few days ago word was received by the Governor that the plot had been abandoned and the gang had disbanded. Whether or not they had received any information of the preparations being made to give them a warm reception is not known, but at any rate they concluded to abandon the undertaking and spare Missouri another sensation of the James brothers style. Gov. Crittenden, who gave the information to the press today, declined to make public the names of the would-be robbers. He says that he has succeeded, however, in establishing such a system of espionage that hereafter any organized effort to emulate the James brothers will be exceedingly difficult. Mr. Roach, President of the bank at California, wrote the Governor a letter thanking him for his vigilance and timely warning.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Arrived, the Wyoming, from Liverpool; the Polynesia, from Hamburg; the Sigerman, from Havre; and the Ludgate Hill, from London.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 24.—Arrived out, the Assyria, Anchoria, Silesia, and Spain, from New York, and Prussian, from Boston.

THE COREAN EMBASSY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—The members of the Corean Embassy, who returned here, sailed today by the steamer Rio Janeiro for Hong Kong.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 24.—There has been one new case of yellow-fever, and one death at Brewton.

POLITICS.

Mr. Cox Wants to Be Speaker, and See His Party Win an Election.

The Result of the Baltimore Contest Practically a Republican Victory.

A "Straw" from Moline, Ill., Showing Which Way the Presidential Wind Blows.

All the Returns from the Ohio and Iowa Elections at Last Tabulated.

S. S. COX.

OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF, PRESIDENCY, AND SPEAKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Sunset Cox is published here as giving the opinion that there is no doubt of a Democratic majority in Maryland this fall, and of saying this as to the Speakership: "I think I shall be elected Speaker. I am sure of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, California, and several other States. I do not think Randall has more than forty votes all told. Carlisle is stronger than Randall, and I think I am stronger than both. It will never do to elect Randall. If he is elected, farewell to our chances for the next Presidency. New York should have the Speakership. She hasn't had it since 1824, when John W. Taylor was Speaker; and, by the way, he was a cousin of my father."

As to the best man for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, Mr. Cox said: "Thurman, by all means. He is the strongest man before the people whom we could possibly nominate."

As to the tariff question Mr. Cox said: "I believe it will be one of the issues in Congress this winter. I see Sherman has promised the people of Ohio to bring up the wool question, and if he brings in the hair we will bring in the whole body."

MARYLAND.

RESULT OF THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The municipal election which took place here today was one of the most hotly contested ever known. The regular Democrat won, but with so small a majority that the election is really a victory for the Republicans and Independent Democrats. The fusion ticket would probably have made a clean sweep of the city had a stronger man than J. Monroe Heiskell been put at the head. The fact that he was a Confederate soldier turned a good many colored votes against him. The strong popularity of George F. C. Latrobe made it impossible to defeat him with a man who had no record as an executive officer. Heiskell carried nine wards out of the twenty, but Latrobe's majority in the city was 3,478. The fusionists elected nine out of twenty members of the first branch of the City Council and three out of ten members of the second branch. Most of these are Republicans, and the Republicans feel very well satisfied at the reduction of the regular Democratic majority, which is usually from 10,000 to 15,000. If the Democrats do not carry the city by a larger majority than this Nov. 6 the Republicans will carry the State.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE PREFERENCES OF SEVERAL THOUSAND FARMERS.

MOLINE, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The *Western Plowman*, a largely-circulated agricultural monthly published here, in its August number sent out a request to its subscribers asking every reader, subscriber, or not, to send a postal-card to the publisher naming the person he desired to be the next President of the United States. The invitation has been generally accepted, and the result will be published in the next issue. Based on something over thirty thousand preferences the result is figured down as follows: Of the entire number of votes sent in James G. Blaine gets 22 per cent, Chester A. Arthur 14 per cent, Benjamin F. Butler 10 per cent, Samuel J. Tilden 9, Robert T. Lincoln 8, and John A. Logan 5 per cent. The votes show that Blaine is popular in the East and Arthur and Lincoln in the West. Butler's votes come mostly from the South, Louisiana sending a strong representation. Tilden is evidently the favorit in Kentucky. In percentage Wade Hampton pairs off with John Sherman and Roscoe Conkling with Gen. Sherman.

OHIO.

RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Secretary-of-State Newman received the official vote of Summit County today, so that the following figures will be the ones that will be announced as official: Total vote, 731,147; Hoadly's majority over Foraker, 12,530; Schumacher's vote, "prohibition," 8,362; Greenback vote, 2,589. The prohibitory amendment was defeated by 37,344. The amendment to regulate the liquor traffic was defeated by 261,334. Hoadly's majority over all is 1,546. The vote on the Judicial amendment will be counted next Saturday in official form. The result is known now, but the law requires that the vote shall be so counted within twenty days after the election by the Governor and Secretary of State, with the Attorney-General and Auditor of State present in some sort of an advisory capacity.

IOWA.

THE FIGURES ON GOVERNOR AND SUPREME JUDGE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Returns from all the counties in Iowa show the following result for Governor and Supreme Judge:

For Governor—Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman over Kinne, 25,089; Sherman over all, 2,000.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Reed, 163,396; Hayes, 141,049; Church, 21,438; Reed over Hayes, 22,347; Reed over all, 909.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Insurance on Property Destroyed in the Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The losses and insurance on the Girard House, Broadway and Biddle streets, burned last night, are as follows: Dr. J. H. McLean, buildings 1224, 1226, and 1128 North Third street, Boatmen's of Pittsburg $1,000, Pennsylvania of Pittsburg $1,000, Kinton of Kentucky $1,000, Clinton of New York, $1,500. Total, $5,500. Nos. 1130 and 1132 North Third—Farragut, New York, $2,000; Sterling, New York, $2,000; Clinton, New York, $1,500; Boston Underwriters', $2,000; North German, $2,000; Michigan, $2,000; Standard of England, $2,000; National, New York, $1,500. Total, $15,000. Nos. 1134 and 1136 North Third, Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Kenton of Kentucky, $2,500; Enterprise of Cincinnati, $2,500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $2,500; Pennsylvania of Pittsburg, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Star of New York, $1,250; Clinton of New York, $1,250; total, $17,500; Nos. 300 to 302 Biddle street, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Nos. 1131 to 1133, Collins of New Hampshire, $1,000; German of Freeport, $1,000; Manufacturers' of Boston, $1,500; German of Peoria, $500; Guardian of England, $1,500; Rhode Island, $1,500; London and Provincial, $1,250; Fire Association of Pennsylvania, $1,750; total, $10,000; 1129 Collins street, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $2,000; Pennsylvania of Pittsburg, $2,000; total, $4,000. Total insurance on Dr. McLean's buildings $53,500. Dr. McLean's stock of almanacs and printed matter: Amazon of Cincinnati, $2,000; Citizens' of New York, $2,000; Sterling of New York, $2,500; North German, $2,500; Boatman's of Pittsburg, $1,000; Commercial of New York, $2,000; total $10,000; engine and boilers, Enterprise of Cincinnati, $1,000; glassware, Michigan, $2,000, Sun of California, $2,000, total, $4,000; guns and books and general stock, Michigan, $500, German of Peoria, $500, New Orleans of Louisiana, $3,000, Western Canada, $1,000, total, $5,000; drug mills, machinery, etc., Western of Canada, $1,600; Boatmen's of Pittsburg, $2,000; Star of New York, $375; Clinton of New York, $375; German of Freeport, $1,350; Franklin of St. Louis, $1,350; total, $7,050. Grand total, $29,050; total insurance, $96,150. The Doctor's insurance on both building and stock is, therefore, $82,550. H. Reinstedler had insurance on his agricultural machinery in Nos. 1124 and 1128 as follows: Rhode Island, $1,000; Buffalo German, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Girard of Philadelphia, $2,500; total $6,500. C. E. Remlose's insurance on his shoe-factory in the third story, St. Louis Mutual $1,000, National of New York $1,200. On machinery owned by James Clark, St. Louis Mutual $1,300, American of New Jersey $1,000, Firemen's of New Jersey $1,000. The first story and fifth and sixth stories of No. 1133 Collins street were occupied by D. F. Addington & Co., manufacturers of bath-tubs. Their insurance was: Hamburg-Bremen, $600 on machinery, $400 on stock; Boylston Mutual, $600 on machinery, $400 on stock; Allemania of Pittsburg, Pa., $600 on machinery, $400 on stock; Hibernia, $700 on machinery, $300 on stock; Farmers' of York, Pa., $600 on machinery, $400 on stock; Western, $600 on machinery, $400 on stock; Marine of St. Louis, $300 on machinery, $100 on stock; Springfield Fire & Marine of Massachusetts, $1,000 on stock; Security of Connecticut, $500 on stock. Total, on machinery, $4,000; on stock, $4,000. The second story was occupied by the Collins Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wire chicken-coops. Insured in the Continental of New York, on machinery, $750; on stock, $250.

At West Union, Ia.

WEST UNION, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning this city was visited by a destructive fire. The fire was confined to the three wooden blocks in the heart of the business portion of the city, known as the Clark Block, Riley Block, formerly United States Hotel, and Mabb Building, all old buildings and occupying a frontage of 100 feet on Vine street. The large brick blocks at the north and south ends of the fire district stayed its further progress. The origin of the fire is unknown. The total loss will not fall short of $10,000. The insurance is as follows: Clark building, Commercial of London, $600; Mrs. J. W. Cook, millinery goods, State of Des Moines, $600; John Sampson, notions and news-room, $1,000, State of Des Moines; Richard Samson, merchant tailor, Hawkeye, of Des Moines, $500; Riley Block, Springfield Insurance Company $1,000, Commercial Union of London $1,000, Phœnix of Brooklyn $500; Weaver & Fritz, grocers, State of Des Moines $600, Royal of Liverpool $600; Williams & Griffith, musical instruments and sewing machines, State of Des Moines, $200; Mabb Building, Springfield Insurance Company, $600; George Burden, restaurant and confectionery, Acme of Des Moines, $1,200; A. J. Bernau, barber, Springfield Insurance Company, $200; Fox Block, Ætna of Hartford.

At Zilwaukee, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The large sawmill, two salt blocks, two drill houses, and 1,000 barrels of salt of Bliss, Brown & Co. at Zilwaukee, six miles below the city, were totally destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with $43,000 insurance. It is impossible to obtain a list of the companies tonight. The lumber on the dock was saved. The mills had a capacity of 23,000,000 feet of lumber a season and 65,000 barrels of salt.

CHARLEY ROSS.

The Distracted Father Still Pursuing Faint Clews—Another Bogus Claimant in Maine.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Christian K. Ross, who has been in the West over two weeks following a clew he obtained over a month ago from a District Attorney of Illinois relative to the whereabouts of the lost boy Charley, returned home this morning and was at his office by 10 o'clock. Mr. Ross was very bitter against the newspapermen who gave publicity to his movements in St. Louis. He had been working quietly, he said, and was effectively aided by several gentlemen of prominence there and had learned many things which seemed to war

RAILROADS.

Some Prospect that the Michigan and Illinois Central Will Build a Depot,

Provided They Can Negotiate for the Valuable Tract Known as Base-Ball Park.

Meeting of Ohio River Traffic Managers—Division of Freight Proportions to the Pacific.

There Are Good Prospects Now that the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Will Soon Have a New and Commodious Depot on the Lake-Front.

The prospects are now better than ever before that there will soon be a new depot on the Lake-Front. Several meetings have lately been held between President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, and President Clarke, of the Illinois Central, with a view to arriving at some understanding regarding the construction of a new depot jointly by the two roads, and it is reported that an amicable arrangement is about to be perfected. The idea of building a new depot on the site of the present one is said to have been entirely abandoned, it being found that there is not sufficient space to accommodate all the traffic of the two roads and the Baltimore & Ohio, which is also to be accommodated. Besides, the site of the present depot is badly needed for freight purposes. The conclusion has been reached that in order to provide a nple accommodations for both the freight and passenger business of the roads coming into the city by the Lake-Front it will be necessary to secure the two blocks between Randolph and Madison streets and Michigan avenue and the railroad tracks, the greater portion of which is now occupied by the base-ball grounds. It is stated that an application will soon be made to the Common Council to sell to the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central the two above-mentioned blocks for $800,000, the price heretofore offered for the same, the railroads agreeing to take it by meets and bounds, so as to avoid any controversy regarding the riparian question. The railroads, however, will make the bid subject to their securing the necessary legislation from Congress regarding the title of the property. The railroads will take the bill before Congress and urge its adoption at the next session. They do not expect any difficulty in securing the necessary legislation from Congress, as all the property-owners who formerly opposed the sale of ground for depot purpose are now in favor of the consummation of the scheme. It is not believed by the railroads that they will encounter any serious opposition in the Common Council, as the city needs the money badly and would be enabled by it to immediately complete the new City-Hall and make other necessary public improvements. The railroads expect to have everything in such shape that they will be able to commence work on the new depot and have it completed before Jan. 1, 1885. They say if they get the grounds they will construct a depot that will be a credit to their roads and an ornament to the city.

The Meeting of the Ohio River Traffic Commission in This City Today.

The meeting of the officers of the Ohio river lines in this city today is looked forward to with considerable interest by those interested in the traffic to Ohio River and Southern points. The meeting is for the purpose of completing the arrangements for carrying into effect the recently-formed Ohio River pool. The general agreement was signed by the various roads at their meeting in Louisville a short time ago, but the arrangement of details for carrying the new agreement into effect was left to the General Freight and Passenger Agents. These parties, however, have thus far failed to do anything, and consequently when the meeting assembles this morning the General Freight and Passenger Agents will not be able to suggest plans for carrying the pooling agreement into effect. Since the Louisville meeting a number of new complications have arisen, especially in regard to passenger business, which will tax the ingenuity of those present to overcome. The passenger complications are of a serious nature. It was decided by the General Passenger Agents just after the Louisville meeting to allow the Eastern Illinois a differential of 75 cents to Indianapolis and $1 to Cincinnati and Louisville. Since then there has been much kicking against this arrangement by some of the other lines which also claimed the right to make a differential rate, and at present nearly all the lines are again cutting the rates. Yet it is claimed that this trouble is not likely to prevent the consummation of the new pooling agreement, and that if this meeting fails to adopt percentages and divisions the matter will be referred to the Board of Arbitration elected at the Louisville meeting, and the decision of this board will have to be accepted as final by all the lines. The necessity of referring the matter to the Board of Arbitration will, of course, delay carrying out of the new pooling agreement, but there is no prospect that the pool will be abandoned.

Through Rates and Divisions on Freight Business Between Eastern Points and the Pacific Coast.

Commissioner C. W. Midgley, of the Iowa Trunk Line Association, has just issued the following circular regarding the division of proportion east of the Missouri River of the through rates between Cincinnati, Toledo, Indianapolis, etc., and the Pacific coast:

"The printed sheets of through rates and divisions thereof, in effect on business as described above, provide for the proportion which shall accrue to the lines east of the Missouri River, but do not give the division of that proportion between the lines in this association and their Eastern connections, thus creating confusion in consequence of such division not being understood alike by all parties. In order to secure uniformity of action in this matter and to prevent overcharges, etc., it has been agreed by members of the association that on and after Nov. 1 ensuing such division will be based upon 39 per cent east and 61 per cent west of Chicago, Milwaukee, and common points also Joliet, Peoria, Streator, State Line, Sheldon, Seneca, all east Mississippi River points. These divisions will supersede any and all arrangements at variance therewith."

Commissioner Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has issued the following in regard to the billing of Pacific Coast business via Northern Pacific Railroad:

"The rates noted in Northern Pacific billing instructions No. 108, Sept. 1, 1883, are the billing rates to be used from Northwestern Traffic Association points to St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer and Minneapolis, on business destined to points on the Northern Pacific west of Lake Pend d'Oreille, and No. 109 from points east to Chicago and common points. The through rates and divisions of same, as shown on the several sheets of the Northern Pacific, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of Aug. 25 will in no case govern or be used by the billing agents who fail understand the matter fully, and see that all business consigned to points west of Lake Pend d'Oreille is manifested in conformity with the divisions given in sheet No. 109 from Chicago west and subsequent issues, or changes that may be made by advices from this office. The rates given in No. 109 must be used from Eastern points to Chicago.

"As there seems to be considerable misunderstanding in relation to this matter I call your attention to it particularly in order to save over and under charges which are according to the business and to save correspondence by reason of such claims. Billing divisions will be given from time to time on any freight that may be provided for by special contract different from those shown on Nos. 108 and 109."

Lease of the New Jersey Central to the Philadelphia & Reading.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—On the hearing in the relation or the New Jersey Central Railroad lease to the Philadelphia & Reading, A. J. Cassatt was the principal witness. He testified in regard to the railroad system connecting the coalfields of Pennsylvania with the market. He said that most of these railroads are now controlled by the Pennsylvania Company. The control of the New Jersey Central he thought essential to the building up of the business of the Philadelphia & Reading in the West. The Reading would, by this means, become the principal competitor of the Pennsylvania Road. The latter now does 70 per cent of the business out of Philadelphia and 25 per cent out of New York. The establishment of a new competing line would affect the Philadelphia business most seriously. Of the local business between New York and Philadelphia the Reading Road now does about 25 per cent passenger and 40 per cent freight. The cancellation of the present lease and the loss of the right to use the New Jersey Central would cut the Reading off from New York entirely, and practically terminate the competition which now exists in any manner open to the Reading Road to renew the competition would be to build a connection with the Erie or the old Morris & Essex Road. This would be a much more circuitous route than the present one. The witness thought that if the lease of the New Jersey Central terminated and the Reading Road was relegated back to its original position it could rely upon the contract it previously had with the New Jersey Central for maintaining a connecting link with New York.

Miscellaneous Items.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the third week in October aggregated $582,000, against $539,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $43,000. "The showing would be much larger," remarked an officer of the company yesterday afternoon, "if there was any kind of a grain business doing. Prices are so low that farmers all over the country are holding back their grain."

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, will return home from his European trip this morning. He has been gone since last June.

The approximate gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the third week in October show an increase of $39,500 over the corresponding week one year ago.

The Lake Shore brought here yesterday three car-loads of European emigrants and the Chicago & Grand Trunk four car-loads, nearly all of whom were destined for points in the West and Northwest.

The Chicago & Northwestern announces that a new prepaid station named Stanhope has been established on Lake City Branch of Northern Iowa Division, eight miles west of Jewell Junction. For the present Stanhope will take Stratford rates.

The Chicago Railroad Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held a meeting yesterday at its office, 148 Monroe street. The Chicago joint-division book was revised and a number of unimportant changes were made in the rate-sheets.

The best time on record was recently made with a train of merchandise from New York to Denver. The freight left New York Oct. 9 via Merchants' Dispatch, and arrived at Denver Oct. 16 via the Burlington route, making the entire distance in six days and twenty hours.

Charles B. Cumpston, train dispatcher of the Chicago & Alton at Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed chief dispatcher of the Canadian Pacific at Moose Jaw, Manitoba, and will assume the duties of that position next week. Tonight his friends of the Chicago Division of the Chicago & Alton presented him with a valuable and beautiful gold watch.

The Illinois Central Railroad has just issued a new Illinois distance tariff and classification in accordance with the recent changes made by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State. The new tariff and classification goes into effect Nov. 1. It is understood that all the Illinois roads have agreed to adopt the new tariff and classification.

Mr. J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, announces the completion of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad to Memphis, Tenn., and that this short route between the South and the West and Northwest was opened for business from Kansas City Sunday, Oct. 21, and from Memphis Tuesday, Oct. 23. Hereafter through passenger-trains between Kansas City and Memphis will run daily, leaving Kansas City at 6 p. m. and Memphis at 9.50 a. m.

Mr. Lewis Williams, General Manager of the Nickel-Plate, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his road. Mr. Williams stated that there is no truth in the report that a new traffic arrangement has just been made between his road and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. There is a freight arrangement, he says, already in existence between the two roads, the business being transacted by the Lackawanna fast freight line. There is no intention, he says, to make an agreement for the interchange of passenger traffic, the Nickel-Plate not being in the field for through passenger business, and has no intention at present of going into that business.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, has issued a circular instructing agents to carefully examine all car-loads of flour in sacks at their respective stations and to observe the following rules:

"When cars are to be loaded with flour in sacks shippers may be allowed to sprinkle on the cane-floor bran or mill-feed not to exceed one-sixteenth of an inch in depth to protect the sacks from dirt and dampness, and no freight is to be charged on the bran or mill-feed so used. When car-loads of flour in sacks are received at stations agents must examine them carefully before forwarding or delivering, and if they contain any bran or mill-feed not covered by the above-stated agents must see that freight at the flour rate is charged and collected upon it, correcting the way-bills if necessary.

Mr. S. B. Jones, General Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, received an application yesterday through a messenger boy for a pass from Chicago to Louisville for Mr. H. Cooper, publisher of the *Western Watchman*, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Mr. Jones, remembering that he issued a pass to the same party a short time ago, which was afterwards found in the pocket of a newspaper, gave one of his men with the messenger in order to find out who the party is. The messenger boy took the man to the Turf Exchange, on Clark street, and pointed out a respectable-looking party about five feet eight inches high, smooth face, wearing gold spectacles and a light spring overcoat. When the party found out that his game was detected he suddenly turned about and ran off, and has not been seen since.

The Northwestern Traffic Association has just issued a new joint freight tariff on business between St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer or Minneapolis, and Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Racine Junction, Kenosha, Englewood, South Chicago, Washington Heights, Blue Island, Joliet, Seneca, Peoria, Beardstown, Wann, Alton, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Montrose, Keithsburg, and New Boston. The new rates which go into effect Nov. 1 are as follows: First class, 75 cents; second class, 60 cents; third class, 40 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; fifth class, 25 cents; class A, 25 cents; class B, 20 cents; class C, 17½ cents; class D, 15 cents; railroad iron or steel, rails, pig-iron, car-loads, per gross ton, $3; railroad chairs, nut-locks, spikes, spikes, and bolts, c. l. 24,000 pounds or over, 15 cents per 100 pounds; soft lumber, shingles, and lath, 17½ cents; salt, cement, stucco, and land-plaster, 12½ cents; wheat and flour, 20 cents; other grain, 20 cents; horses and mules, $60 per car; cattle or hogs, $50; sheep, single deck, $40; sheep in double decks, tiered, $50. The rates quoted in this tariff will not apply on shipments destined to or coming from points in Manitoba or Northwest provinces, nor on business destined to or coming from points on or reached by the Northern Pacific west of Lake Pend d'Oreille, except on railway equipment.

"BIRDS AND BROTHERS."

A Gang of Young Counterfeiters Broken Up by Officers in Vermont.

JAMAICA, Vt., Oct. 24.—Acting under information obtained from Merton G. Clark, now in jail, officers of the United States secret service made an important discovery in a wild gulch in the mountains a few miles from this village. They found the headquarters of a gang which has been coining spurious dollars and committing depredations on the surrounding country. Complete counterfeiting outfits were seized. The most interesting part of the story is the history of the gang. It is a secret society numbering twenty-three members. It was organized June 17 of the present year. Its members are young men, 18 to 21 years old, living in South Londonderry, Jamaica, West Townsend, and Wardsboro, Vt., and Ashuelot and Winchester, N. H. The band is governed by a Captain, First and Second Officers, Secretary, Judge of Firearms, and a Board of Directors. They styled themselves the United Birds and Brothers. They had organized an elaborate system of signals and alfabet, and their records were kept by a mystic system, which is translated by an arrangement of figures. The members who have confessed tell blood-curdling stories about the process of initiation.

Thus far the gang has coined considerable bogus money of fair workmanship. The officers have found the source of their supplies of bismuth, lead, etc. The gang have stolen horses once or twice. The leaders have fled and the officers are in pursuit. Clark and Charles W. Stone, also of this place, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Waterman today, and in default of $1,000 bail were committed to jail to await the action of the United States grand jury.

PROBABLY A NEW YORK CROOK.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Walter Irving, a young fellow arrested here for petty theft, is believed to have made a good haul in New York. He and a companion picked up here were spreeing around town when they were taken into custody on a charge of stealing a revolver from a local dealer. Irving had just purchased a gold watch and chain and a new suit of clothing, and was drinking freely. On searching him there were found $250 in $10 bills and a $100 package of $5 bills, with the paper strap yet untouched; also a bank-book of Gaskell, Greenlie & Co. on the National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, New York, with credit of $43,000.

When questioned, Irving claimed to belong at South Framingham, Mass., and to have won the money at the Jerome Park races and a Boston gambling-house. Later he denied this, and said he was a discharged soldier from Newport Barracks. He wore an army overcoat when arrested. It is believed by the police that he secured the bank-book and money by sneak-thieving operations in New York. He was sent to jail for thirty days for theft here, and the police will communicate with the New York authorities.

COTTON AND CORN.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 24.—Cotton and corn in the territory south of this city are turning out better than was expected a month ago. Picking is going on rapidly, and the bulk of the crop will soon be out of the fields. Over in Quitman County, Mississippi, where the crop of cotton was expected to be fully one-half short, it is doing much better, two-thirds of an average being the result of the picking as far as it has gone.

Mr. Charles Schwarz, North Beach Chowder House, San Francisco, Cal., says of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure: "It is just the greatest remedy in the world." There is nothing like it for bruises, pains, burns, etc.

DR. HENRY MEYER.

The Testimony All In and the Case to Go to the Jury Today.

Sensational and Damaging Statements Made by Witnesses—Judge Gary's Opinion.

The Accused Enters a Sweeping and Emphatic Denial of All the Charges.

The trial of Dr. Henry Meyer, for the attempted poisoning of his wife, was continued in the Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Gary. The rush of gossip-mongers was even greater than the day previous, and the galleries had to be opened to accomodate them. In the morning the audience consisted exclusively of men, but in the afternoon a few women were present. Mrs. Meyer was absent all day, and her husband sat next to his counsel, in his cool, passionless way. He looked paler than usual, and stared constantly at the reporters, who sat a few feet away from him.

A COUNSEL'S COMPLIMENTS.

A short time before the proceedings began Mr. O'Brien, his counsel, walked into court, made his way directly to the reporters' table, and in his brow-beating, bulldozing way consigned all the industrious young men to perdition, characterizing them as liars.

Shortly after 10 the trial began, and the first witness called was Nicholas Bushwah, of the Abstract Department in the Recorder's office. He saw Mrs. Meyer, Peter Bretz, Detective Burdick, and C. C. Kohlsaat, at the latter's office the 30th of March, when the medicine was delivered to Mrs. Meyer by Bretz. He was shown the two bottles and the package, and the witness said they were those he saw before.

ANOTHER LINK.

Frederick Zimmerman, a saloonkeeper, said that Dr. Meyer and Bretz came to his place the 18th of March, and frequently after that. They remained for two and three hours at a time in private conversation.

The next witness, F. W. Schessel, a music-teacher, occasioned considerable amusement. He was evidently unacquainted with court usages, and became much confused. When addressed he jumped from his seat and stood in military attitude.

"Sit down and address me when you talk," said Judge Gary.

"Do you know Dr. Meyer?" inquired Mr. Mills.

Here the stout Teuton again rose from his seat.

"Sit down, and remain seated," shouted the Judge.

After looking all over the court, and seeing everybody laugh, the witness subsided. He testified that he often saw Peter Bretz and Dr. Meyer in company. Mrs. Meyer took music lessons from him, and he gave the Doctor German lessons.

"German lessons, did you say," questioned Mr. O'Brien, "isn't the Doctor a German?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "He said he came from Germany, but did not know how to write grammatically, or pronounce especially."

MRS. MEYER'S CONDITION.

Dr. Joseph S. Mitchell next took the stand, and was interrogated as to the condition of Mrs. Meyer, when he treated her. He said: "In the middle of last March Ida Meyer came to me at my office to be treated. She was weak, pale, and haggard. Her pulse was in an abnormal condition. She was complaining of loss of blood, bad appetite, and irritability of the stomach. She regularly called after that. Her improvement was gradual."

On cross-examination witness said that he found no indication in her system that Mrs. Meyer had been suffering from the effects of scarlet fever. Dr. Meyer came with his wife twice, the third time she came alone. She was then suffering from a cough, and was spitting blood. She was pregnant, and her general condition was very low.

Detective Stift, who has been twelve years a policeman, next testified, and related the circumstances of the arrest of Dr. Meyer, Aug. 4, at Logerquist's store. Mr. O'Brien objected to the testimony as being irrelevant.

COURTESIES OF THE BAR.

Mr. Mills unwittingly interrupted him, with: "May it please your Honor, I submit——"

"I object to your interrupting me when I speak," said Mr. O'Brien, pointing his finger threateningly at Mr. Mills.

"I thought you were through," remarked the other, apologetically.

"If you are fool enough to think so that's not my fault," said defendant's counsel.

"O, I'm wise enough to watch you," retorted the State's-Attorney.

E. S. Dreyer, a banker, swore that he knew Mrs. Meyer eight years ago, and did business for her former husband, Gilderman. He was present at an interview between Dr. Meyer and his wife at Witmer office when the Doctor wanted the woman to convey an interest in her property to him. She objected, but finally consented and signed a deed, remarking that she did so for the sake of peace.

SUGAR OF LEAD.

Walter S. Haines, Professor of Chemistry at Rush Medical College, said that the two bottles of medicine and the package had been brought to him for the purpose of an analysis. The paper contained a powder which was found to be sugar of lead. There were sixteen grains of it. The larger bottle was three-quarters full, and contained fifteen grains of the same powder. The contents of the small bottle were not sufficient for an examination, but in his opinion the ingredients discovered in it were sugar of lead. The effect of the poison on the system varied greatly according to the dose. If given in large quantities it would produce a violent effect. Frequent small doses would work gradually, but would prove fatal in the end. The symptoms would result in vomiting, a slow pulse, constipation, freer perspiration, and convulsions. Sometimes, however, the pulse would be accelerated. The eyeseye would become disordered. Sufferers sink away and die slowly. A person given to people in feeble health will act more violently than on persons in good health, especially poison like sugar of lead which accumulates in the system. Sugar of lead is not generally used as a poison. Witness had read of cases where 120 grains proved fatal, and again where a man had taken 480 grains and survived.

Philip Hillinger, foreman of a street gang for the city and a saloonkeeper, testified that Bretz and Dr. Meyer frequently came to his house and remained for some time in earnest conversation.

BRETZ RECALLED.

Mr. Mills recalled Bretz to make a statement of conversation he had with the accused, and which he had omitted in his testimony. He said that Dr. Meyer arranged with him that after Mrs. Meyer was out of the way he was "to make out a note of Mrs. Meyer for $5,000."

"Note the language and let the reporters hear it," said Mr. O'Brien: "'was to make out a note of Mrs. Meyer.' What does she mean? Bretz desired to say that he was to forge a note."

Two letters purporting to have been Bretz to Dr. Meyer were then produced. Bretz denied that he wrote them. He was then asked by Mr. O'Brien if Dr. Meyer ever treated him for a private complaint. Witness said that the Doctor treated him for a chest complaint and nothing else.

Dr. Mitchell was recalled by the defense. He was asked as to what would be an ordinary dose to produce fatal effects on a man adult. He thought 120 grains could do it. Instances were on record where an ounce had been taken without producing death. He could not judge how many doses it would have taken to kill Mrs. Meyer. It depended entirely on the condition of the stomach and the subsidiary action of the doses. Pregnancy was depressing, and Mrs. Meyer's manifestation of weak symptoms on her visits to him might have been produced by pregnancy.

ANOTHER CHEMIST.

Prof. Robert S. G. Paton, of the Kansas City University, and formerly analytical chemist to the Health Department of this city, said that he made an analysis of the bottles and package in May last. He found the contents to be acetate of lead. He described the effects on the system of poisoning by acetate of lead. Given in large quantities it would produce a metallic taste and cause pain in the intestines. Chronic poisoning, he said, was where doses of the same poison were given repeatedly. The system once taken down with lead-poisoning rarely recovers its original condition.

MRS. MEYER WANTED.

Here Mr. Mills asked for a recess while waiting for a witness. While waiting Mr. O'Brien suggested that Mrs. Meyer be put on the stand. Mr. Mills replied that he knew why counsel raised that question, and he would reply to it later. Mr. Mills finally decided to do without the witness and rested his case. Judge Gary requested the jury to retire a few minutes while he consulted with the lawyers. The conversation was of short duration. The court was doubtful whether a man could be indicted for planning a crime in this State which was to be consummated in Colorado. Mr. Mills thought the hiring of Bretz to administer the poison and preparing the plot made a chain of evidence. Judge Gary, however, thought that that was insufficient ground, inasmuch as the dynamite fiends who concoct plans here to blow up the English navy cannot be tried in the United States for a crime committed in England. The State's-Attorney asked time to produce authorities. He thought that Meyer was indicted for soliciting as well as attempting to murder, which was good ground for the charge brought against him. Mr. O'Brien thought that if this question was to be raised it should be done in a motion for arrest of judgment. As one side had been heard he wanted to present his side of the case. The court assented without further argument, and the jury was brought in and the trial resumed.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense called Charles Hunfter and Edward Wallenbach on the stand. They testified that Bretz told them that he was afflicted with a private complaint and that Dr. Meyer was treating him. Wallenbach was the Doctor's former stable boy. On cross-examination he admitted that he had been at Dr. Meyer's house lately, Monday and Tuesday nights he took supper there.

John Bretz and Mrs. Bretz, the father and mother of Peter Bretz, testified that last winter their son was ill. He suffered from a chest complaint, and Dr. Meyer treated him for it.

THE ACCUSED TESTIFIES.

Quite a stir was made when the defense placed Dr. Meyer, the accused, on the stand. He walked across the room with a quick, nervous step, and looked fixedly at Mr. Mills as he took his seat. His testimony was given in short, careful answers, and several times he requested that certain questions be repeated to him. He said: "My name is Henry Meyer. I am a practicing physician and surgeon, and studied medicine two years in Germany and one year in Chicago. I was born in Westphalia, Germany. Ida Meyer is my wife. I know Peter Bretz; became acquainted with him at my office. He came to me to be treated for a private trouble. He boarded his horse at my stable. He has been out riding with me, and often hitched up my horse when my boy was away. I took him with me several times to watch the animal while I saw a patient. I often met Bretz at different saloons. Such places he frequents. I am a German, and take a glass of beer occasionally. It is a habit of mine to chat while drinking, and Bretz often sat at the same table with me. That is how we came to be at a saloon together. I treated Bretz last March. Like all homeopathic physicians I dispense my own medicine, and I prescribed sugar of lead for him for internal and external use.

Here the bottles and package were produced, and witness identified them as those he gave to Bretz the last day when he prescribed for him. He denied in an injured tone that he ever attempted or proposed any arrangements to Bretz to make love to his (Meyer's) wife.

"Did you ever tell Bretz to take your wife to Colorado?" he was asked.

"No, sir. Never, never!" was the emphatic reply.

"Did you ever ask him to poison her?"

"Never!"

"Did you ask Bretz that on his return from Colorado he should execute a note in your wife's name for $5,000?"

"Why doesn't he show it?" replied the witness sneeringly.

"Do you remember Mr. Burdick?"

"Yes; I saw him once."

"Where?"

"Here."

"Do you mean to say he was not at your house?"

"No, never."

"Then you never proposed to him to burglarize a butcher and a grocery store?"

"I never proposed to Burdick or any man to commit a burglary."

A GENERAL DENIAL.

Witness then denied seriatim the allegations of Bretz. Sugar of lead, he said, was not an active poison. No one could give the exact amount that would prove a fatal dose. Thirty-one grains would have no effect on any one. His practice was worth $700 a month before he went to Europe, and since his return it was the same. He then gave the history of his departure. He said: "I left the city May 5 last for my boyhood's home. I did not leave to flee from justice; I never feared it. My purpose in crossing the ocean was to see my brother and visit the hospital for a year. There was no charge against me when I left. If there had been I would have remained. I heard of my indictment in Europe, and immediately wrote to Mr. Mills that I would leave for the United States to answer it. I traveled under my right name, but at the hotel in this city I registered as Henry Miller for one day by my counsel's advice. I was to hide my identity until I could secure bail. The police knew I was in the city a day before I gave bail.

"In January last my wife suffered from pneumonia. Pratt's Tonic for Grosvenor for treatment. I never administered medicine to my wife except when she knew of it, and I never gave any one poison except for medicinal purposes. My wife's sickness increased and I prescribed Dr. Mitchell, because he is a specialist in respiratory organs. I went to Europe with the consent of my wife, and she frequently communicated with me while there. My wife and I never had any trouble."

On cross-examination witness said he was a regular graduate of the Leipzig University. He was first married in 1876. The second marriage took place in 1878. The first wife died in 1875. Witness said he never had any trouble with his wife as to a transfer of property. The deed which was signed over to him at Mr. Dreyer's office was at Mrs. Meyer's solicitation. She never made any objection to it in Dreyer's office. He denied steadfastly that he made the remark that Mrs. Meyer would eventually deed him all the property for the sake of peace. The reason why he did not prosecute the charge of blackmail against Bretz was that he left the city before the case came up.

"Did you ever say to Bretz," said Mr. Mills, pointing to Mr. Haedeke, a reporter for the *Staats-Zeitung*, "for what purpose you gave Bretz that medicine?"

"Who, that little fellow?" said the witness contemptuously. "Why, I kicked him downstairs several times."

"What were you doing in the different saloons with Bretz, apologetically.

"I was with him accidentally, and drank with him as I would with you."

"With me?" said Mr. Mills, turning quickly.

"Yes."

"No you wouldn't," was the laconic reply.

This closed the testimony. Today the summing up will begin, and the case will probably go to the jury tonight.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

Wonderful Progress in the Last Four Years—Some Figures Gathered from Interviews with Twelve Governors.

New Orleans Times-Democrat, Oct. 20: The *Times-Democrat* presents this morning a complete review of all the South, from the Potomac and Ohio to the Gulf and Rio Grande, in the form of interviews with the Governors of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. The assessment rolls have just been completed in most of the States, which enable us to show in undisputed figures, in dollars and cents, the exact growth of the South since the census was taken. This showing is far more flattering than we imagined a few weeks ago; is almost startling in the wonderful growth of wealth:

State.	1883. Assessment.	Tax rate.
Alabama	$155,000,000	6½
Arkansas	128,000,000	7
Florida	56,000,000	5
Georgia	335,000,000	2½
Kentucky	374,554,979	4½
Louisiana	201,700,723	6
Mississippi	132,000,000	5
North Carolina	200,000,000	2 4-5
South Carolina	130,000,000	5
Tennessee	252,589,873	2
Texas	538,000,000	5
Virginia	332,000,000	5
Total	$2,824,934,575	4½

State.	1879. Assessment.	Tax rate.
Alabama	$117,486,581	7
Arkansas	86,892,541	6½
Florida	39,471,618	7
Georgia	235,650,530	5
Kentucky	318,037,875	4½
Louisiana	158,587,195	6
Mississippi	106,504,708	3½
North Carolina	156,000,000	2 2-5
South Carolina	132,237,986	6¾
Tennessee	225,211,345	1
Texas	304,470,736	5
Virginia	315,576,822	6
Total	$2,184,227,547	5 1-12

This is an increase of $640,707,028 in four years, an average of $160,176,757 a year.

How rapid is the growth of the South is evidenced by the fact that the increased assessments over 1882 amount to $253,000,000—nearly the value of the cotton crop.

In every respect the South has improved, but in none more so than railroads, fully $300,000,000 being invested in the construction of new railroads. During the last four years, Southern States—Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas—have doubled their railroad mileage, as the following table will show:

	Mileage Oct. 1883.	Mileage Jan. 1879.
Alabama	2,095	1,832
Arkansas	1,574	781
Florida	1,038	487
Georgia	2,912	2,445
Kentucky	2,000	1,528
Louisiana	1,149	466
Mississippi	1,702	1,126
North Carolina	1,600	1,435
South Carolina	1,517	1,419
Tennessee	2,091	1,665
Texas	5,700	2,428
Virginia	2,560	1,646
Total	26,049	17,360

This is an increase in three years of 7,789 miles—one quarter of the increase for the whole country.

Here is a picture of four years of cotton manufacturing in the South:

1880—	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.
Alabama	15	55,072	1,660
Georgia	44	200,974	4,713
North Carolina	50	162,767	3,960
South Carolina	19	92,788	1,776
Total	128	451,601	9,509
1883—			
Alabama	30	90,000	2,000
Georgia	50	300,000	6,000
North Carolina	64	156,030	2,895
South Carolina	30	180,701	4,120
Total	150	726,731	14,978

This is an increase of over 60 per cent in barely three years. The further facts elicited about the cheapness of manufacturing cotton goods in the South, and the dividends paid ranging from 15 to 20 per cent, must bring about an even greater growth of this industry in the South in the next few years than that it has witnessed since 1880.

LAKE MARINE.

An Active Demand for Vesselroom Creates an Advance in Grain Freights.

Rescue of the Schooner Comanche from the South Manitou—A Canadian Vessel Sunk.

A Collision Caused by a Sleeping Bridge-Tender—How the Alaska Fared—Miscellaneous.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Grain freights are higher and firm and vessels are in active demand. To such vessel-owners as have become despondent over the depressed condition of freights during the last three weeks this news will be gladly welcomed. The first craft chartered at an advanced rate was the steamship Inter-Ocean, which secured a full cargo of corn to Buffalo at 3¾ cents. The engagement was made Tuesday afternoon, and not reported on 'Change, although given in the list of charters in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Yesterday morning the rate was announced and was accepted as the market rate. All vessels that were chartered during the day obtained that rate or better. The Lizzie A. Law takes a full cargo of wheat at 3½ cents. The schooner Floretta loads wheat for Sandusky at 3¼ cents. Besides the charters mentioned below, several line propellers, not yet in port, were engaged in advance at market rates. A full cargo of flaxseed was also placed at 3½ cents to Buffalo. Sarnia freights were no higher, and although a few craft were on the market they were not taken. Three vessels were placed for Ogdensburg at 6½ cents on corn. Ore vessels were in good demand. The schooner Pewaukee was chartered for ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula at $1.45 per ton, and the Monitor to Cleveland at the same rate.

CHARTERS.	To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Oceanica, flaxseed		70,000
Schooner Lizzie A. Law, wheat		50,000
Schooner Wayne, corn		48,000
Schooner Helvetia, corn		55,000
	To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller Northerner, corn		55,000
Schooner Jamaica, corn		20,000
Schooner G. C. Finney, corn		25,000
	To Sandusky	
Schooner Floretta, wheat		19,000
	To Montreal.	
Propeller Canada, corn		17,000
Total		356,000

The Commanche Safe in Port.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the schooner Commanche, which went ashore on South Manitou Island during the gale of last Friday. Her Captain states that the storm was very severe, the wind blowing a living gale. The Commanche was bound from Charlotte for Chicago with a cargo of coal. When off the South Manitou they hove short under the lee of the island to make sail and cast anchor. Scarcely had they done so when the anchor broke, and they drifted into shallow water. The schooner struck stern first, and then canted around and went broadsides on the beach. This happened Friday afternoon, and her signals of distress were seen by the propeller Champlain, which immediately went to her assistance. As the sale did not diminish the Champlain was unable to get a line to her, and finding that the Commanche was not taking the water fast, left her in charge of pilots, temporarily abandoned her. The Champlain anchored near by, and Saturday succeeded in getting the schooner afloat. She was found to be uninjured, save slight damage to the rudder. The rudder was unshipped and repaired, and the schooner sailed up without further aid. The considerate action of Capt. Carey, of the Champlain, is the theme of the highest commendation, for, although it was but an act of humanity, it was more than a great many propeller-masters would have done.

Another Bridge Collision.

A collision, resulting in considerable damage, occurred at the Van Buren street bridge yesterday. It is alleged that the accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the bridgetender, who is said to have been sleeping when he was paid to keep awake. At an early hour the tug Black Bail, of the V. O. T. Line, was going up the river with the barge Empire State in tow. The tug signaled for the bridge to open several times, and blew her whistle loud enough to have awakened any bridgetender unless he was made of wood. Finally, the tug Captain imagined he saw the bridge opening and started ahead. The night was very dark, and he was almost under the bridge before he was aware that the bridge was still closed. At that moment the tender came running out of his house, opened the lock, and rang his bell. He was too late. Crash went the bridge, which in turn swung around and struck the barge, carrying away her mizzen rigging. The bridge was damaged about $100.

Gone to the Bottom.

A private telegram was received here yesterday stating that the Canadian schooner Julia had gone to the bottom of Lake Ontario with a cargo consisting of 7,500 bushels of barley. The schooner was bound from Gananoque for Oswego, and as she was attempting to enter the harbor of the latter place she struck the pier and stove a hole in her bow. She filled rapidly, drifted off, and sank, the crew having a narrow escape. The accident occurred in the nighttime. The cargo will prove a total loss and is insured. The schooner Julia was built in 1874 and owned by T. Hartnet, of Kingston, who has an insurance of $3,000 on her. She measured 127 tons and was valued at $4,500. An attempt will be made to raise her.

A Big Wind-Bound Fleet.

The wind continued brisk from the northeast all day yesterday, and there were indications of a heavy storm. There was a big sea running. The weather was thick and rainy. But very few craft of any kind ventured outside, and most of those ran back for shelter. The largest fleet that has been in port this season is waiting better weather. Many large grain-laden craft are unable to get away. All of the light lumber-hookers are detained, and navigation seems to be almost at a standstill. A rough estimate of the vessels lying at the docks and anchored in the basin places the number at about 350, whose aggregate tonnage will foot up to about 100,000.

The Gracie M. Filer's Damages.

A survey was held on the schooner Gracie M. Filer yesterday. At first her damage was supposed to be merely nominal, but after being placed on the keel-blocks at Miller Brothers' dry-dock it was discovered that her pounding on a Green Bay reef had resulted in her garboard streak and keel fore and aft being badly "chawed" and the toes of her forefoot. Several butts were sprung, causing her to leak considerably, and she will need a thorough recaliking. Her bottom was not damaged much. She will be immediately repaired, and will probably be afloat the last of next week.

At the Dry-Docks.

The schooner Driver, to stop a leak, and the propeller Milwaukee, for a new wheel, are in the Chicago Dry-Dock. The steam-barge Charles Reitz is at the same dock for complete ironing and other repairs, in order to better withstand fall gales.

The propeller Armenia is receiving extensive repairs at the Vessel-Owners' dock. She is having a new stem, part new keel, and new shoe.

The prope

MILITIA NOTES.

The inspections of the New York regiments are now taking place.

Company B, Second Regiment, will visit Company K, same command, at South Chicago the evening of the 2d of November.

Mr. Charles T. Lawrence, of Sycamore, Ordnance Sergeant of the Third Regiment, has removed to Rockford, and it is rumored that he may shortly be made Sergeant-Major, vice Will Barbour, who has made application for an honorable discharge.

The State of Wisconsin, although young in military organization, has already set Illinois some very good examples, especially in the establishing of a State association for the discussion of military topics and the improvement of the National Guard generally. To follow her might be the means of getting rid of some incompetent timber.

It has been rumored that Companies A and K, of the First Infantry Regiment, are to be consolidated. Some of the older members of the regiment doubtless remember how the consolidation plan worked in that organization once before; two weak companies were put together and made one weaker one, while a new company was admitted to fill up the gap that has been trying ever since to run the whole regiment. Perhaps, also, some will remember an article about the time the two companies joined is use, entitled "Is Consolidation Strength?" in which it was predicted that no good would come out of it.

A great deal of indignation is being manifested by the commanding officers of the First Brigade at the loose and careless manner in which the duties of the Assistant Adjutant-General are performed. For several weeks military papers, including documents of importance and requiring immediate attention, have been lying upon the desk of that official while he is absent, it is said, from the city and State. What threatened to be the making of a good-sized cloud appeared upon the horizon at the headquarters of the First Infantry Regiment last Monday night, and the commanding officers of the other commands in the First Brigade have expressed their opinion of late in a very decided manner, to say the least. A war is imminent unless some heroic action is taken before long by those in authority, for the officers declare they will stand this sort of foolishness no longer.

The organization of the St. Louis militia appears to be weak. So long as everything went smoothly the officers stood up in line and said to the novices in military business in other cities: "Look upon us and learn." But come to find out the officers, not soldiers who invite "none but organized military companies" from all parts of the country to come to St. Louis and compete for prizes in "National tournaments," do not belong to the National Guard at all, have no legal military organization or existence, and consequently should be barred out altogether from taking a part in any of the National-Guard tournaments proper. It seems that Gov. Crittenden recently appointed a Col. Lawrence Brigadier-General over the heads of several officers who claimed to be his seniors, and some of them got angry and refused to obey orders, whereupon Gen. Lawrence placed them under arrest, and threatens to court-martial one Col. Butler. Then Lawrence, however, snaps his fingers at his superior officer and tells him to go to thunder with his court-martial and arrest, too, that he (the Colonel) is not organized under any act of the Legislature, and consequently will not recognize any superior officer—unless he chooses to do so.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE PALMER HOUSE State-st. entrance, Wednesday evening, a roll of currency, which the owner may have by proving property. Address W 86, Tribune office.

LOST—RECEIPT OF $300 ON BANK OF Montreal. Alice Mackin. If found send to MRS. DEARIEN, 57 North State-st.

LOST—DIAMOND STUD, ON SUNDAY evening last; supposed to be on Madison-st., between Halsted and Green. Will pay $20 for the recovery of this stone, and no questions will be asked. Address GEO. REICHOLDS, 19 West Madison-st.

LOST—A SORREL PACING HORSE, with harness and blankets on. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to T. WILCE & CO., Twenty-second and Throop-sts.

LOST—AT HOOLEY'S THEATRE—A pocketbook containing money and valuable papers. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Sherman House.

LOST—IN MANUFACTURERS' BLOCK, a memorandum-book; owner's name inside; contained a check good only to owner, as payment is stopped. Return to THOMAS BROS., Manufacturers' Block, Market-st., and get reward.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SINgle and other rooms, with board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT with board. References required.

1219 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNished rooms with board: day board also.

1301 MICHIGAN-A.V.—ROOMS, WITH board; table the best; day-boarders taken.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—1 LARGE AND 2 single rooms, with board.

1352 WABASH-AV. — ONE LARGE and small room, with board.

2027 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT SUITE, newly furnished, second floor, two closets, hot water, with first-class board to responsible parties for the winter.

2230 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS board and rooms at reasonable prices.

WEST SIDE.

62 SOUTH ADA-ST.—TO RENT—WITH board, large comfortably-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; use of bath-room adjoining. References.

NORTH SIDE.

260 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO NEATLY furnished rooms with board; also table board.

275 RUSH—FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, one single and one large room, with or without board; gentlemen only; all modern improvements; private family.

304 ERIE-ST., EAST OF STATE—TO Rent—Elegantly furnished room with board; first-class in all appointments. Rare chance to parties wishing an elegant home.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD AND room at cove room, furnished or unfurnished.

LA SALLE-AV., NEAR LOCUST-ST.—3 pleasant front rooms in small private family with first-class board. Address O K 34, Tribune.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath; furnished rooms $2 per week.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 Clark-st., opposite Post-Office, pleasant rooms, with board, from $6 to $12 per week; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 250 rooms. Rates range from 75c. to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, AND ROOMS, for three adults, with all modern improvements, on West Side. W 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY a young man (age 17) in a refined private family; home comforts; West Side preferred; state terms. W 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND THREE ROOMS, WITH occasional use of parlor, within walking distance of Tremont House, by four elderly American people and one middle-aged; a good comfortable home wanted; price not to exceed about $100 per month. Address W 18, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The season of the year calls for something new in furniture, carpets, parlor stoves, ranges, and household goods. You can save

10 TO 25 PER CENT

BY BUYING FROM THE

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

381 and 383 West Madison-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PARLOR STOVES, RANGES, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

at immense bargains for the next thirty days. Thirty styles of Folding Beds from $18, $25, $28, $30, and up.

Houses furnished throughout at one day's notice, CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

TO SUIT.

STOP

before you buy a single article and see this stock.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

381 and 383 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 58 RADIANT HOME parlor stove, 24 feet high, good as new, and cheap. CHAS. H. KNAPP & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. D. SHEARER, from Scotland, but latterly visiting in Winnipeg, please write to his family or to David Young, Winnipeg? By so doing he will hear of something to his advantage. Any one knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Shearer will confer a great favor by addressing W. D. HILLABRANT, 126 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. The largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.

MOONEY & BOLAND,

123 and 124 Broadway, 151 and 153 Monroe-st.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

ACCOUNTANT.

HENRY WALTER, ACCOUNTANT, Room 4, 161 La Salle-st.—Partnerships and executors' affairs adjusted. Complicated accounts a specialty.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS DESIRING speculation will find it to their interest to address W 68, Tribune office, for two days. Property must be very low. Party of the first part desires personal interview immediately.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, HOUSES, HOUSES—No cash payment down.

Monthly payments; monthly payments.

Same as paying rent; only three cottages left out of forty we built this summer near the entrance to Humboldt Park.

O. M. WELLS & CO.,

162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT rented for over $700, on Law-av., near Harrison-st.; only $4,500 if taken at once. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—416 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST. Everybody come and see them today. The parlor floor is beautiful. The walls are frescoed. The ceilings are hand-painted. Price $4,000. Terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—1112 MILWAUKEE-AV., lot 24x150, with cottage; only $2,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WEST SIDE—Fine business corner, 120x75 feet; must be sold; price $65; big investment. ANDREW PEARSON, 155 Monroe-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Halsted—Solid brick building and large lot; cheap at $14,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bathroom on second floor; located on Ogden, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts.; one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COZY COTTAGE and lot 36S Warren-av.; only $2,800. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., near Twenty-second.

10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME STORE ON WEST Madison-st., near Morgan, rents $1,080 a year, for $12,000. Also 4-story and basement brick, 40x80, a corner, and rents $3,700, for $25,000. Also 4-story and basement brick on North Clark-st., rents over $2,000, for $18,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY NO. 46 Fortieth-st., 2-story and frame house, 9 rooms near Langley-av. and about 150 feet west of Langley-av. HENRY J. GOODRICH,

91 Dearborn-st., Room 4

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—60x172 feet (vacant lot) adjoining the elegant residence of Mrs. Smith; east front; will sell 25 feet; best lot on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, JUST SOUTH OF Fourteenth-st., on Michigan-av., west front, at a bargain if taken at once. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE — RUSH-ST. — MARBLE-front house, 12 rooms, in good order; price $14,000.

Calumet-av.—Brick house, 10 rooms; $13,000.

Calumet-av.—Brick double house and 50 feet; $22,000.

Michigan-av.—Brown stone-front; $10,000.

Calumet-av.—Two marble-fronts; each $30,000.

HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—33 OR 66X112 FEET, CALUmet-av., north of Twentieth-st., west front. Price $250 a foot.

100x247 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.

100x161 feet, Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st.

140x150 feet, Cottage Grove-av., corner College-st.

HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STORE, NORTH Clark-st., near Webster-av., $4,200; 48 feet, North Clark-st., near Webster-av., $100 per foot; 75 feet, North Clark-st., near Belden-av., $125 per foot. CHAS. N. HALE, 158 Randolph-st., 675 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-story and basement brick dwelling, east front, Orchard-st., next to Garfield-av.; possession now; $4,750, $1,250 cash. CHAS. N. HALE, 158 Randolph-st., and 675 Larrabee-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 8 ACRES OF DOCK property on Calumet River and Ninety-fifth-st., with railroad facility, being 1,000 feet river frontage. HENRY J. GOODRICH,

91 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, sewers, water, school, church, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare. With $1,000 in cash you will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 158 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A beautiful twelve-room house in best part of town, overlooking the lake; large maple-trees in front, nice barn, stone walks; water-pipes being put in the streets; lot 102x170 to 16-foot alley; or will sell fifty feet with improvements. Must be sold: make me an offer. ISAAC DRAKE, 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND South Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—AN 8-ROOM house, with stable; lot 75x160 feet; fine trees and shrubbery. Also, cost lot on Berry-av., 50x166. Each one block from lake shore.

F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable location in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 31 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE MAPLEWOOD—LOTS outside city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars, $250 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOW NEAR $4,600 WILL you give for large vacant piece, nicest part of Englewood, experts appraise at $6,000? Bargain-hunters here is a chance. W 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $400 to $450 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN,

85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES OF LEVEL upland, three-fourths now under cultivation, suitable for gardens or suburban residences, lying on east side of Willamette River, three miles north of centre of Portland, Oregon, and one mile and a half north of N. P. R. R. depot grounds in Albina; will soon be connected with Portland by railway; is offered until Dec. 1 at $350 per acre for tracts of 10 acres, or $350 for whole tract at one sale. A good chance for investment. Refer to any bank, Federal or county officer in Portland. For map or other information, address ED L. LEWIS,

Lock Drawer 32, Portland, Oregon.

Title perfect and warranted.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A DWELLING house and creamery in good location; would exchange for farm in Iowa or Illinois. Also $15,000 worth of real estate in and adjoining good town of 1,500 inhabitants; would exchange for good stock of general merchandise. Address Lock Box 53, Ames, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED-ON AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE, east of Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., medium-sized house, with p. c., and 6 on first floor; not to exceed $5,000. Address, with full particulars, V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL CUStomers for improved or vacant property on the South or West Side; owners of such please leave list at our office. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—TO INvest $10,000 to $25,000 in improved or unimproved property; South Side, north of Twelfth-st., preferred. Prefer to deal with principals. Address for three days, W 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE TWO TO THREE-story houses on South or West Side; have customers. Call on S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE, THE great renowned, and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful test-medium in America, has been publicly tested in the courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and challenges the world. Consult her on dead and living friends, secret orders, achievements, marriage, and losses of every description; reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or mineral, gives lucky and unlucky numbers, locates lingering diseases, and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck; turns hatred to love, causes those who forsake you to return; has the Hindoo secret of magic for curing sickness of ladies. All in trouble call. Mme. Maree asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. 42 South Halsted-st., third flight, front room. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Consultation sent by mail.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business; hours 9 to 8. Call or write.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 1522 WABASH-AV.

$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, cause ag speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions, and uses no cards of any description in his profession.

Satisfaction given or no pay.

Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

PEARL E. HUNTLEY, YOUNG AND gifted magnetic healer; Florida baths. 155 West Madison-st., two flights up. Room 31, 10 to 9.

STORAGE.

ELLITHORPE'S FIRE-PROOF WAREhouse for storing furniture and merchandise; cheap rates. 26, 28, and 30 North Morgan-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 76, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—GOOD AGENT IN every city and town in the United States. Something new. Send for circular giving full information to Lock Box 734 Brockton, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING, GABLER, WHITNEY, and McCammon

PIANOS,

at the warerooms of the general wholesale agent, C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS Are conceded to be equal to to the finest pianos made in this country or Europe. Unlimited warrantee given. Buy from first hands and save 25 per cent dealers' profit. Warerooms, 160 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851. VOSE & SON'S pianos are equal to any made; elegant assortment now on hand; prices and terms low. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FIRST-CLASS TUNING A SPECIALTY of our business. This department is under the efficient management of

MR. A. W. GLAZIER

and

MR. A. G. GOODRIDGE,

the popular Chickering tuners.

Orders promptly executed and all work guaranteed by

C. J. WHITNEY,

182 and 184 Wabash-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. W. W. KIMBALL and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS & ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

ROOT & SON'S MUSIC CO., CHURCH KIMBALL, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs; some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value; new pianos of the best makes at lowest prices for cash or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 State-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city, for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of borus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

STECK PIANOS, HARRINGTON PIanos, and Packard organs. Warerooms 238 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS and organs in Chicago at the music house of C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., general wholesale agent for Chickering & Sons, Boston and New York.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., ORGAN MANUFACTURERS, Excelling all others in BEAUTY OF TONE, and POWER OF TONE. FACTORY, Corner Rockwell and Twenty-sixth-sts. WAREROOMS, Corner State and Adams-sts. { BEST MADE. { CATALOGUES Mailed Free.

SIX NEW STYLES OF PIANO-STOOLS at prices that defy competition. We can furnish agents and dealers a better stool for the money than any manufacturer in the United States.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED by skilled workmen. A large stock of imported covers (rich designs) at wholesale prices. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

$10 MONTHLY BUYS A FINE NEW second-hand piano, fully warranted; prices lowest in the city. A. SCHAAF & CO. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

200 EASTERN MADE PIANOS, VARIous standard makes, for sale at greatly reduced figures. Get prices and convince yourself at 160 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-PAYING GENERAL STORE in Iowa is for sale on account of the death of the owner, or a partner is wanted with $3,000 capital to continue the business with the widow of the deceased. For particulars address the undersigned. Send references. C. A. FICKE, Davenport, Ia.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT TO manufacture a staple article with an assured future; a capital of from $7,000 to $8,000 required; furniture manufacturers could manufacture with their present plant; the present owners being engaged in another established business, prefer to part with their entire interest, but would be willing to make any reasonable arrangement if party purchasing wants to manufacture. C 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LAGER BEER and sample room; location very good. Inquire at store 474 State-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; FINE LOcation; rent $18, with rooms; price $125 if taken before Nov. 1. P 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GROCERIES, with meat-market connected, in first-class location, doing fine business; old stand. Address P 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CENTRALLY LOCATED European hotel. Price $2,500. Inquire at Ogden House office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES IN best suburban town near Chicago. This is a good business opportunity. Address P 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD IN ONE OF the best locations in the city, doing good business; everything first-class. Address P 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—VARIETY STORE, STAtionery, etc.; fine location; good selected stock. Address P 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSIness of a chemical compound in large demand by rectifiers; sole right and good will; good trade established; capital required $1,000. K 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND fixtures; prominent corner; good lease; will invoice about $1,500. P 98, Tribune office.

SMALL CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE, A just-issued patent (with model). Article of common need, promising good returns on comparatively small outlay. Winter sale. Particulars: Enclose addressed and stamped envelope to Box 79, G. M., No. 711 North Twenty-third-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — BUSINESS-MAN WITH capital to take an interest in some valuable publications. Excellent opportunity for profitable investments. Address W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MAN of good address who can loan his employer a few hundred dollars; produce commission, coal, or grocery business preferred. Z 10, Tribune office.

$2,500 WILL BUY A GOOD-PAYING banking business in a growing Western town. Address J J, 349 North Clark-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc. Room 13, 79 Madison-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON PIAnos and furniture, without removal. 138 South Clark-st. and 132 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 24.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY, notes, bonds, and collaterals; lowest rates in city. HOLDEN & TERHUNE, Room 41, No. 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—

BY WILLIAM V. JACOBS,

109 DEARBORN-ST.

Am making loans for an Eastern insurance company upon improved business and residence property in large or small amounts at lowest rates. Applications acted upon without delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in city or country at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION — Seventh and last dividend, 3 8-10 per cent, is now being paid, making in all 42 3-10 per cent.

L. B. OTIS, Receiver,

Room 1, up-stairs, 142 La Salle-st.

July 5, 1883.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY WANTS to borrow $75 or $100 immediately to finish furnishing a house to a party or parties who would take it out in first-class board and room. Address W 77, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & HAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW FLAT-top office desk, best make. Room 49 Lakeside Building.

SAFES—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED several car-loads of new six steel flange Detroit safes; also a number of Hall, Mosler, McNeal's, and Diebold safes, nearly new; call at our store for bargains. J. GREENHOOD & CO., General Western Agents Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, TABLES, counters, etc. Large variety for jewelers, millners, etc. IA. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CALL FOR FREE LEGAL ADVICE, collection of claims, or any legal business. Law Office. Entrance Room 23, 156 Monroe-st.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE consultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, 154 and 156 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CLEVEland Non-Explosive Safety Lamps—way 130—brass finish, with shades and brackets; a few with standards; will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, Trudeau Counting-Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY basement marble-front house at 4 Groveland Park; all modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the city. Also an elegant two-story marble-front house at 322 Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; street newly paved; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the forenoon and afternoon.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

3028 Prairie-av., brick, 15 rooms, barn.

460 Thirtieth-st., frame, 6 rooms; $15.

4634 State-st., frame cottage.

4329 Langley-av., frame, 7 rooms and barn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TO PRIVATE family only, on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., 2-story and basement marble-front; 14 rooms; handsomely furnished; good barn; rent, $200 per month. H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished residence, located on one of the best South Side avenues, a little south of Twenty-second-st. Premises are in prime condition; will lease for two years. Address V 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2359 WABASH-AV., CORNER Twenty-fourth-st., completely furnished, or will rent a part for light housekeeping. Call.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., with furnace and gas-fixtures; 10 rooms.

HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—1238 WABASH-AV.—NICEly-furnished rooms on second floor.

TO RENT—1919 WABASH-AV., IN EXcurs fine repair; suitable for two families; $35. G. S. THOMAS, 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—NO. 3708 FOREST-AV., A splendid 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms with all improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. MYRON L. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1923 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement octagon stone-front, 12 rooms; very desirable; $75. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MODEL HOUSES ON WEST Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., just finished; three stories and brick cellar, seven rooms besides hanging-room and bath-room; these houses are thoroughly well built and well finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution being taken to insure the best sanitary condition; they are unusually compact, conveniently arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish; tastefully papered throughout with woodwork finished the natural color; possession can be given immediately; will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenants only; rent $40 per month; only one house left. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st., Room 56.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

42 Union Park-place, stone front, 10 rooms and barn.

462 South Wood-st., brick, 10 rooms; $30.

780 Walnut-st., brick, 10 rooms; $25.

TO RENT—$30 TO $35 PER MONTH—Houses and flats on Leavitt, Polk, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars, corner of Polk-st. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PARK-AV. DWELLINGS. Three-story brick, modern improvements YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 Sout Clark-st.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV., TWOstory and basement stone-front house; pleasant location. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 1184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 190 Walnut-st.; dining-rooms, parlors, and kitchen on first floor; rent low to good tenant. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FINE STONE-FRONT, 10-room house; Centre-st., near Lincoln Park; $50. Octagon house, 10 rooms; Orchard-st., near Garfield-av.; $37.50.

Light flat, 7 rooms; bath, closet, etc.; $22.50.

CHAS. N. HALE,

158 Randolph-st.; 675 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—50 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE block south from main entrance of Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly finished apartment house, the upper part, nine rooms, bathroom, laundry, cellar, and side entrance arranged for two families; each independent of the other; moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., near Centre.

TO RENT—50 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE block south of main entrance of Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly finished apartment house, the lower part, basement, and first story, consisting of 9 rooms, bathroom, laundry, cellar, and side entrance arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other; very moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., near Centre.

TO RENT—NO. 516 DEARBORN-AV.—First-class 2-story and basement brick residence of 10 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; long lease if desired. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—87 CASS-ST., NINE ROOMS; very convenient; in good order; carpets, etc., for sale. Inquire at No. 85, next door.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished home on La Salle-av., near Schiller, for the winter. Call at Room 15 Central Music-Hall.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—NEW TWOstory frame house on brick basement; south front; large lot; convenient to depots. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, 2 BLOCKS from station, 2-story frame house, with all modern improvements; size of house, 25x34; large rooms and very desirable; will be ready about Dec. 1, 1883. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT FORTY-THIRD-ST., near Ill. Cent. R. R., 12-room brick house, medium size, good repair, with furnace, bath, closet, lake water; can give possession about Nov. 15 or Dec. 1, 1883; price, $50 per month. Address Z 15, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Central Evanston; 10 rooms, furnace, lake-water; convenient to churches, etc. Apply at Sewell's Envelope Factory, 40 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—TWO 9-ROOM HOUSES, modern improvements, Forty-first-st. and Prairie-av., near railroad trains; cheap. C. W. PIERCE, 140 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

45 and 47 Third-av., suite of 3 rooms.

3505 Prairie-av., new flat, 6 rooms, brick.

618 Cottage Grove-av., new flats of 5 rooms each. Corner State and Thirty-third-sts., very pleasant 3 and 4 room flats in new 3-story brick building just completed.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF EIGHT rooms each with or without furniture at 316 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT FLAT with basement heated by furnace; finished in hardwood with all the modern improvement. 3227 South Park-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 5 large rooms at 267 West Madison-st., rear flat, second floor, all modern improvements, splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—$35—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat; all conveniences, fine light, large yard. No. 79 Honore-st., close to three lines of cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Wash ington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS—WEST SIDE.

511 West Madison-st., stone front, suites of rooms.

290 West Randolph-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story.

366 West Madison-st., brick, 4 rooms, third story, $12.

900 West Madison-st., two flats of 7 rooms each, second and third stories.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON SQUARE —384 West Madison-st., a desirable suite of five all light rooms; $20; no children.

D. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS. 7 rooms at 384 Fulton-st. 4 rooms at 187 West Van Buren-st. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FLATS—A DESIRABLE suite of 6 rooms, with closets, bath-room, etc., complete, in the new stone-front building, 830 West Madison-st.; $25. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF 8 rooms each, finished in natural woods, gas-fixtures, steam heat, all conveniences, including separate store, coal, and laundry rooms in the new apartment buildings at Lake and Belleville, on Division-st., near Lake Shore drive. Prices very reasonable. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—$45—FIRST FLOOR FLAT of 7 rooms, with all improvements, in the new apartment building 179 and 181 La Salle-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$45 NORTH CLARK-ST., very desirable flats with all modern improvements. E. S. DOUGLAS, 88 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF Chicago-av.—Nicely furnished flat of seven outside rooms $30 per month to small adult family. Address W 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 598 NORTH CLARK-ST., very desirable new 10-room flat, or will divide: No. 460 Hurlbut-st., fine new 7 and 8 room flats, $35. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT ELEGANTly finished,

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gov. John M. Hamilton is at the Sherman.

Capt. E. Blake, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas Brennan, of Ireland, is at the Palmer.

Dr. W. S. Hopkins, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

A. M. Latham and Y. D. Whatman, of England, are at the Palmer.

George E. Hatch, of New York, and F. E. Marston, of Boston, are at the Tremont.

George D. Lord, of Rochester, N. Y., and N. Southwick, of New York City, are at the Leland.

Garrett M. Vanzwoll was las evening unanimously elected Captain of Company D, First Regiment, I. N. G.

Judge W. B. Leach, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Judge W. L. Helfensteen, of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

Col. H. H. Evans, of Aurora, has returned from Indian Territory, whither he went to look after his bullock venture.

Samuel Brearley Jr., of Oxford, Eng., and Daniel J. Duncombe, of Christ Church, Australia, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John Dillon, ex-member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary, is at the Palmer, Mr. Dilion resigned his seat in Parliament and withdrew from active participation in politics on account of ill-health. He has been in this country for the last ten days, and came over in the same steamer with Mrs. Langtry. He declined to discuss Irish matters with a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, saying that as he was no longer taking any part in politics he did not care to play the critic. He will go from here to visit his brother, who has a ranch near Miles City, M. T.

IN GENERAL.

Smith, McCormick & Co. were very large buyers of year corn yesterday. Leopold Bloom bought a good deal of wheat on the afternoon call. Exporters took corn, but no wheat.

The Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College met yesterday at the Sherman to take steps to repair the damages caused by the recent fire in the hospital attached to that institution.

The County Commissioners were nearly all in Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday at the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house at that place. In consequence the rooms of the County Board were deserted all day.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (THIRUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 46 degrees; 9 a. m., 47; 10 a. m., 48; 11 a. m., 49; 12 m., 49; 1 p. m., 48; 2 p. m., 48; 3 p. m., 48. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.74; 6 p. m., 29.61.

While stealing a ride on a Chicago & Northwestern freight-train yesterday afternoon John Veransky, 19 years old, fell between the cars and sustained a fracture of the left ler and a severe cut on the right knee. He was taken to his home, No. 93 Front street, by a patrol wagon.

John Currier, 74 years old, fell a distance of about twenty feet yesterday noon while working on his own building, No. 540 West Superior street, and his head striking a pile of bricks he was instantly killed. Deceased was a widower and leaves three children in comfortable circumstances.

The Federal grand jury will probably complete its labors Friday or Saturday. Thus far but little has come up before it. Yesterday it was occupied in hearing witnesses in the case of Frank Loring, who is charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes while connected with Flemming & Merriam.

Vandercook & Co., of Chicago, have received from H. D. Hart, of New Orleans, a specimen of this year's crop of sugar-cane grown on the plantation of Maj. James, near the mouth of Red River, in Mississippi. The crop is said to be the finest the South has known for years. The sample is stalwart.

The Illinois Humane Society has just issued a prettily-illustrated pamphlet, called "Ways of Cruelty." It is for the benefit of both children and adults, and attention to its advice will be the means of sparing much pain to both man and beast. The little book may be had free at the rooms of the society or at the office of the *Humane Journal*, No. 128 Washington street.

The second semi-annual meeting of the Wanderers' Cricket Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific. The club is composed of thirty-two members and its financial condition is healthy. A number of fine cricketers have signified their intention of joining next year, and a trip through Canada is contemplated for the coming season. The club played six games the last season, winning four.

John F. Barnard, an old and well-known railroad contractor, is lying at the point of death at his residence, No. 159 Cass street, the immediate cause being an accident which befell him a fortnight ago, resulting in a broken arm. Mr. Barnard has a wife, two daughters, and a son. He was born in Western New York, and is a brother-in-law of Senator Lanham, of New York. Years ago he built a large part of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

At a secret meeting of the West Side Liquor-Dealers' Association at Aurora Turn-Halle yesterday the Committee on Political Affairs reported that, as they had not ascertained who were to be candidates for County Commissioners, they had been unable to do anything. A committee was appointed to wait upon the officers of the State organization and find out what steps had been taken in the matter of testing the legality of the Harper bill. The committee were instructed to hurry up matters and demand of the State organization immediate action.

The South Park Commissioners, in their meeting yesterday, in presence of Judge Tuley, drew the numbers of the bonds which by law have to be retired this year for the sinking fund. The following were drawn: Seven per cent bonds—235, 219, 596, 204, 117, 238, 628, 597, 205, 245, 190, 103, 197, 224, 199, 142, 509, 115, 34, 283, 300, 600, 55, 66, 274, 599, 62, 214, and 125: 6 per cent bonds—917, 674, 661, 854, 699, 900, 973, 704, 1,137, 1,000, 893, 765, 911, 1,063, 643, 768, 682, 807, 1,038, 939, 642, 915, 1,129, 776, and 1,122; 5 per cent bonds—1,156, 1,180, and 1,148. Most of these bonds are supposed to be held in Eastern cities.

A sub-committee of the State Board of Agriculture met last evening at the Sherman to make the necessary preparations for the sixth annual Fat-Stock Show, to be held in the Exposition Building Nov. 14-22 inclusive. Those present were Messrs. John Virgin, B. Pullen, Samuel Dysart, and J. Irving Pearce. The special business before the meeting was the making of the contracts for the erection of stalls and for feeding the animals. The committee anticipated this year the largest show ever held in Chicago, and estimates already over 500 stalls. It is intended to make Saturday, Nov. 17, a free day for school children, and to issue thousands of tickets to them.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, now in session here, yesterday elected the following officers: Ralph Neill, G. W. P.; D. S. Earll, G. W. A.; W. H. Willson, G. S.; W. P. Andrews, G. T.; J. C. Stoughton, G. C.; W. E. Rose, Grand Commander; William Moulding, Grand, Seatinel.

The Committee on the State of the Order commended the working of the subordinate divisions and reported general success.

The Special Committee on Prohibition and Political Action reported in favor of constitutional prohibition and the political action necessary to secure it.

A communication was read from the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division congratulating the order on its general prosperity throughout North America.

LAWBREAKERS.

Samuel Spalding, the merchant, was fined $5 by Justice R. H. White yesterday for fast driving on Michigan boulevard.

Officer Mitchell, of the Humane Society, arrested Peter Miller, a farmer from Brighton, for working a team of horses unfit for service, one having a large running sore on the neck. Justice Bussell fined him $5 and costs.

Andrew J. Mason, the West Side homicide who killed his brother-in-law a few days ago, was brought before Judge Moran yesterday and gave bail in the sum of $5,000. The sureties were Peter Driser, John Huening, and Louisa Mason.

Early yesterday morning Officer John Lindstrom, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, arrested Louis Smith at the corner of Wood street and Chicago avenue with twenty pairs of pants in his possession that he had stolen from the tailor-shop of Henry Haslop, No. 642 Lincoln street. The property is valued at $60. Smith acknowledged the theft, and will be taken before Justice White today.

Harry Stearns and Simon Morris, two junk-dealers, whose place of business is at No. 515 South Canal street, were arrested as they were returning from a synagog service and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station on the charge of larceny. The police had previously found in the junk-shop kept by the two men nearly a car-load of iron links and coupling-pins stolen from the different railroad companies. So far five different companies have appeared as complainants against the prisoners, having identified some of their property in the lot taken from the junk-shop.

Mr. C. N. Cheek, whose business-card states that he is a Chicago dealer in walnut logs and lumber, visited Bond County, Illinois, a few weeks ago and purchased several car-loads of lumber there on credit, representing to the farmers from whom he purchased, it is alleged, that he was worth $50,000. But the farmers did not receive their pay, and one of them, Charles L. Sizle, of Reno, from whom Cheek obtained about $400 worth of walnut lumber, swore out a warrant for the Chicago dealer's arrest on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses. Cheek, who is quite a young man, was arrested yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 481 West Lake street, and will be taken back to Bond County for trial. Cheek is a married man and has one child, an infant.

A particularly bold and brutal outrage was perpetrated yesterday morning by an unknown man on La Salle street. Shortly before noon a little girl name Maud Fowler, 11 years old, whose home is at No. 12 South Clark street, was passing along La Salle street, near Monroe, when she was suddenly seized by the man and carried into an unoccupied basement at the southeast corner of La Sallie and Monroe streets. Throwing the girl on a pile of rubbish and threatening to kill her if she made any noise, the fellow attempted to violate her person. She managed, however, to scream and attract the attention of some passers-by, who came to her rescue and frightened her assailant away. He escaped through a rear entrance, and nothing more was seen of him, although a vigorous search was made by an excited crowd of men. The girl says the man was quite young, with a smooth face, and had on a suit of striped clothes and light overcoat.

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.

Justice Russell's court-room Tuesday morning was the scene of an exciting episode growing out of the arrest of Fred Milligan on the complaint of his wife for cruelty. She left him two months ago, after having vainly attempted to live with him and endure his brutal treatment. Monday he met her on the street and became very violent, threatening to kill her. She then swore out a warrant for his arrest before Justice White, but Milligan took a change of venue to Justice Russell. The parties were all in court awaiting for the case to be called, when Milligan suddenly rushed at his wife, felled her with a blow with his fist, and seizing her by the throat was again about to strike her when he was dragged away by the officers. He continued his struggles and attempts to reach his wife until a resort was had to their clubs by the policemen, which temporarily quieted him, but they had scarcely relaxed their grips upon him before he rushed to the window and tried to jump out, but was prevented. Justice Russell promptly fined him $85 for disorderly conduct, and a warrant for assault with intent to kill will also be sworn out against him.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor yesterday requested the Law Department to furnish an opinion as to the requirements of the law in regard to clubs paying a liquor-license. At the last meeting of the Council the Mayor was ordered to report such payment, and the question arises whether clubhouses would come under the meaning of the dram-shop act. There is considerable doubt on the subject.

City-Collector Onahan received yesterday warrants for the collection of the following special assessments: For curbing, grading, and paving Thirty-second street, from State street to South Park avenue; Elston road, from West Division street to Armitage road; water-service pipes on Halsted street, from West Harrison to West Sixteenth street; water-service pipes and lat drains on Fifteenth avenue, from West Division street to Armitage road; sidewalks on Thirteenth place, from Waller street to Blue Island avenue; West Van Buren street, from California avenue to Albany; Le Moyne street, from Ropey to Leavitt street; Brown street, from West Twelfth to West Fourteenth; West Chicago avenue, from Ashland avenue to Lincoln street; Blucher street, from Wood street to Hull place; Augusta street, from Milwaukee avenue to Lincoln street.

LIEUT. HEINZMAN.

PROGRESS OF HIS TRIAL BEFORE THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The investigation of a series of charges against Lieut. George Heinzman, of the North Side Police Station, was renewed last evening in the office of the Chief of Police. The first case was that of William Gee, who charged Lieut. Heinzman with assaulting him. Gee testified to the allegations in his affidavit that, when he went to the police station to have additional charges made against a man whose arrest he caused, Heinzman ordered him out and then assaulted him.

Lieut. Heinzman stated that when Officer Demaling brought a prisoner to the station Gee also came and insisted on making an additional charge of assault and battery. Gee was told that a charge of disturbance had been entered. Gee insisted, became demonstrative, and was told to go home as he was drunk. The witness did not assault Gee; he only took him by the shoulder and led him to the door.

Officer James Cook said he was told by Gee to arrest a man named Langdon. Gee was somewhat intoxicated at the time. Gee interrupted the witness with "Mind what you say, now," looking threateningly at the officer. The Chief requested Gee to remain silent, and the witness turned and calmly surveyed the threatening witness, who shook his head at the officer. The witness continued by stating that he told Gee to get a warrant for the man. Gee then said he would get Officer Demoling to make the arrest. After the arrest for disturbing the peace Gee went to the station and wanted the charge changed to that of assault and battery. Gee was drunk and disturbed the business at the station. Heinzman shoved Gee out, but did not assault him.

Other witnesses testified substantially that Lieut. Heinzman shoved Gee out of the station, as the latter was drunk and demonstrative, and that no assault was made.

The next charge was that of James Healey. He had been employed by a patrol-box boy, being a private watchman—thought it was necessary in his business—but was refused by Lieut. Heinzman, who assaulted him, he charged.

Lieut. Heinzman testified that last July, while in the court-room, he saw Healey standing at the door. As there was a great deal of noise an officer told Healey to either get in or out. He refused, and witness asked Healey what he wanted. Healey said he wanted a patrol-box key. Witness said, We do not give keys to such men. Healey said he would go to Capt. Hathaway and get a key "in spite of him." Healey refusing to go out, the witness took him by the arm and led him to the door, and told him not to come around there again; he did not wish to be bothered by such cranks; he knew of the bad reputation of Healey, and that was the reason he would not give him a key. He had heard that Healey arrested a man, took his money, and then told the man he need not appear in court.

Justice Kistler testified that a few days after the affair Heinzman came to him for a warrant. He persuaded Healey to consider the matter before he acted; a few days afterward Healey thanked the witness for his good advice, and called him by and Lieut. Heinzman had become friends.

Other testimony was given showing that no violence had been used, when the charge of Robert McQuaig, a printer in the *Inter-Ocean* office, was taken up. The complainant stated that he and J. R. Jessup were returning from work about 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were ordered to move on, and on refusing the complainant was knocked over a pile of lumber and struck with a club.

Lieut. Heinzman stated that he had been summoned to look after a burglary that had been committed. He saw two men standing on the southwest corner of Clark and Indiana streets. He thought they were the burglars, and told the men to go home. One left, and the other said they were private men on their way home; and, on refusing to go, the witness took McQuaig by the collar, gave him a slight shove forward, and he fell on the pile of lumber. He then struck McQuaig with the end of the club and told him to go home. He used no vulgar language, and did not threaten to arrest all the printers he found on the North Side.

The charges of Maj. McDonald, for false imprisonment, were taken up. Justice Kersten stated that he arrested McDonald for good and sufficient reasons, and that Lieut. Heinzman never saw the man until he was brought to the station. The Justice said the suit for false imprisonment in the upper court was against him, and the Lieutenant had nothing to do with the case whatever.

Further examination was continued until this evening.

A NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

THAT ONE AT THE CORNER OF HALSTED AND JACKSON NEARLY COMPLETED.

The new opera-house now on course of erection at the southwest corner of Halsted and West Jackson streets is being rapidly pushed forward, the intention being to complete it by the middle of December and open it to the public at Christmas. The building will have a frontage on Halsted street of sixty-one feet, with a depth on Jackson street of 126 feet. The front elevation will consist of four stories, with a hight from the sidewalk to the eaves of seventy-two feet. The total hight will be ninety feet. The architectural style is what is known as mixed. The front of the block is composed of pressed brick, with Lemont stone and galvanized-iron trimmings. There will be an elegant arch on each side of the main entrance, on the south side of which is a stairway communicating with three floors of offices and the gallery of the theatre. Above the entrance will be a projecting veranda with an orchestra balcony. When finished the front will present a very imposing and handsome appearance, adding another special feature to the locality.

As a precaution against accidents in case of fire, or any disturbance tending to create a panic, several exits will open on to Jackson street; one from the gallery, one from the parquet circle, one from the balcony, and two from the stage, one of which is eighteen feet high and nine feet wide, thus enabling a steam fire-engine to be driven on the stage, with similar means of exit on the south side the of structure. There is also an outside stairway leading from the gallery to the sidewalk. At the back of the stage is an exit to a vacant lot in the rear. There is also a precautionary exit through the southerly store on Halsted street.

The first floor consists, besides the two stores already mentioned, of the vestibule, which leads to the grand entrance, thence to the foyer, parquet circle, orchestra circle, dress circle, which comprises a few seats on each side of the orchestra circle, the orchestra, the left-hand proscenium box, the property-room, the right-hand proscenium box, the star dressing-room, and the stage. The audience portion of this floor is forty-eight feet deep and fifty-eight feet wide, with a seating capacity of 822. The depth of the stage is thirty-six feet and the width fifty-eight feet, and the stage is fitted with a vampire trap, a star trap, a large centre trap, two side traps, and a bridge trap for scenery.

On the second floor are two large offices with closet, the balcony and balcony circle, two private boxes, and two dressing-rooms on each side. These portions of the auditorium will accommodate 450 persons. The third floor embraces two offices and the gallery and family circle, with room for 600 people. There are also two dressing-rooms and a fly gallery on each side of the stage. The fourth story is devoted to offices and store closets.

In order that there may be ample accommodation for the companies to be put from time to time engaged at this temple of the dramatic art there are, besides those enumerated, six dressing-rooms in the basement.

The hight from the parquet floor to the ceiling is fifty-six feet. The distance from the footlights to the centre of the proscenium is forty feet and the width of the latter is thirty-two feet. The proscenium arch is said to be one of the finest in the city, the span being thirty-six feet. There will be commodious staircases from the dress circle to the front of the balcony and to all the private boxes. This is a novel feature in theatre building. The proscenium and auditorium decorations and the style of furniture for the latter have not yet been decided on. Mr. Oscar Cobb, the architect, is now in Cincinnati with the view to coming to a conclusion on this point.

The whole structure is being erected in a thoroughly substantial manner. Nearly a million of brick will be used. The foundations are of the most solid description, being composed of fourteen inches of concrete and three feet of stonework. The outside walls are ready for the roof, which will be completed in two weeks, and the greater portion of the heavy carpenter work has already been done. One hundred men are employed upon the building, so that all possible speed with a view to perfect safety is being used. All the latest improvements in this class of building will be adopted. The auditorium will be illuminated by a sunlight and electric lights, and the whole build ng will be heated by steam. In fact all the latest improvements will, it is said, be adopted. There are three standpipes to be used in case of fire, one on each side of the stage, and one at the front entrance. The latter three-inch pipe will be put up in front of the structure for the use, if such an aid should be necessary, of the occupants of the business portion of the block. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation. To meet this important desideratum the ceiling will be ribbed into panels formed by projecting trusses, with a perforated metallic core running clear round the panels, thus forming a flue, ventilated, a perfect draught for the foul air without causing any perceptible draught. This arrangement will be under control, to be used or not, as occasion may require. The question of acoustics has been fully considered, and it is anticipated that this auxiliary will be as nearly perfect as possible, looking at the construction of the interior of the building.

The majority of the seats will be in a line parallel with the front of the stage, and this will give the whole of the audience the best line of sight of any theatre in the city. There are stairways to all parts of the house on each side of the foyer, and by these means the audience will be admitted.

The stage has been constructed with a special view to the production of every class of dramatic entertainment, and everything that can minister to the comfort of those both before and behind the curtain will be done. When it is estimated that the entire cost of the building will reach nearly $100,000, the evidence is pretty conclusive that no expense will be spared to make this new home of the drama as attractive as possible.

The entire block is being erected by Messrs. R. Wilcox, M. G. Townsend, and T. M. Godfrey as a speculation, and the theatre has already been leased by them to Mr. John W. Dyer for a term of years.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

AN EXCELLENT BUST FOR THE UNION VETERAN CLUB.

Artists and sculptors have heretofore found Gen. Sheridan a difficult subject, and few of the many portraits and none of the marble counterparts have been satisfactory to the General or his friends. It is a matter of history—domestic history, at least—that Mrs. Sheridan was so thoroughly disgusted with a portrait of her husband, painted by an artist not unknown to fame, that she drove to the General's headquarters in the Honoré Building one day during his temporary absence, entered his private office, and with a paint pot and brush hastily improvised for the occasion completely obliterated the features, thus in a moment destroying the work of weeks. The marred canvas was to be seen in the storage-room just off the General's office up to a recent date, and may be there now.

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The artist's idea has been to represent Sheridan the soldier. The uniform is that of the Lieutenant-General of the United States army as it was when the rank was first conferred, and which, by the way, Sheridan prefers to the more gaudy trappings prescribed by latter-day regulations. Accordingly the only insignia of rank are the three-starred shoulder-straps and the rows of buttons in groups. As there was a great deal of noise an officer told Healey to either get in or out. He refused, and witness asked Healey what he wanted. Healey said he wanted a patrol-box key. Witness said, We do not give keys to such men. Healey said he would go to Capt. Hathaway and get a key "in spite of him." Healey refusing to go out, the witness took him by the arm and led him to the door, and told him not to come around there again; he did not wish to be bothered by such cranks; he knew of the bad reputation of Healey, and that was the reason he would not give him a key. He had heard that Healey arrested a man, took his money, and then told the man he need not appear in court.

Justice Kistler testified that a few days after the affair Healey came to him for a warrant. He persuaded Healey to consider the matter before he acted; a few days afterward Healey thanked the witness for his good advice, and called him by and Lieut. Heinzman had become friends.

Other testimony was given showing that no violence had been used, when the charge of Robert McQuaig, a printer in the *Inter-Ocean* office, was taken up. The complainant stated that he and J. R. Jessup were returning from work about 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were ordered to move on, and on refusing the complainant was knocked over a pile of lumber and struck with a club.

Lieut. Heinzman stated that he had been summoned to look after a burglary that had been committed. He saw two men standing on the southwest corner of Clark and Indiana streets. He thought they were the burglars, and told the men to go home. One left, and the other said they were private men on their way home; and, on refusing to go, the witness took McQuaig by the collar, gave him a slight shove forward, and he fell on the pile of lumber. He then struck McQuaig with the end of the club and told him to go home. He used no vulgar language, and did not threaten to arrest all the printers he found on the North Side.

The charges of Maj. McDonald, for false imprisonment, were taken up. Justice Kersten stated that he arrested McDonald for good and sufficient reasons, and that Lieut. Heinzman never saw the man until he was brought to the station. The Justice said the suit for false imprisonment in the upper court was against him, and the Lieutenant had nothing to do with the case whatever.

Further examination was continued until this evening.

A NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

THAT ONE AT THE CORNER OF HALSTED AND JACKSON NEARLY COMPLETED.

The new opera-house now on course of erection at the southwest corner of Halsted and West Jackson streets is being rapidly pushed forward, the intention being to complete it by the middle of December and open it to the public at Christmas. The building will have a frontage on Halsted street of sixty-one feet, with a depth on Jackson street of 126 feet. The front elevation will consist of four stories, with a hight from the sidewalk to the eaves of seventy-two feet. The total hight will be ninety feet. The architectural style is what is known as mixed. The front of the block is composed of pressed brick, with Lemont stone and galvanized-iron trimmings. There will be an elegant arch on each side of the main entrance, on the south side of which is a stairway communicating with three floors of offices and the gallery of the theatre. Above the entrance will be a projecting veranda with an orchestra balcony. When finished the front will present a very imposing and handsome appearance, adding another special feature to the locality.

As a precaution against accidents in case of fire, or any disturbance tending to create a panic, several exits will open on to Jackson street; one from the gallery, one from the parquet circle, one from the balcony, and two from the stage, one of which is eighteen feet high and nine feet wide, thus enabling a steam fire-engine to be driven on the stage, with similar means of exit on the south side the of structure. There is also an outside stairway leading from the gallery to the sidewalk. At the back of the stage is an exit to a vacant lot in the rear. There is also a precautionary exit through the southerly store on Halsted street.

The first floor consists, besides the two stores already mentioned, of the vestibule, which leads to the grand entrance, thence to the foyer, parquet circle, orchestra circle, dress circle, which comprises a few seats on each side of the orchestra circle, the orchestra, the left-hand proscenium box, the property-room, the right-hand proscenium box, the star dressing-room, and the stage. The audience portion of this floor is forty-eight feet deep and fifty-eight feet wide, with a seating capacity of 822. The depth of the stage is thirty-six feet and the width fifty-eight feet, and the stage is fitted with a vampire trap, a star trap, a large centre trap, two side traps, and a bridge trap for scenery.

On the second floor are two large offices with closet, the balcony and balcony circle, two private boxes, and two dressing-rooms on each side. These portions of the auditorium will accommodate 450 persons. The third floor embraces two offices and the gallery and family circle, with room for 600 people. There are also two dressing-rooms and a fly gallery on each side of the stage. The fourth story is devoted to offices and store closets.

In order that there may be ample accommodation for the companies to be put from time to time engaged at this temple of the dramatic art there are, besides those enumerated, six dressing-rooms in the basement.

The hight from the parquet floor to the ceiling is fifty-six feet. The distance from the footlights to the centre of the proscenium is forty feet and the width of the latter is thirty-two feet. The proscenium arch is said to be one of the finest in the city, the span being thirty-six feet. There will be commodious staircases from the dress circle to the front of the balcony and to all the private boxes. This is a novel feature in theatre building. The proscenium and auditorium decorations and the style of furniture for the latter have not yet been decided on. Mr. Oscar Cobb, the architect, is now in Cincinnati with the view to coming to a conclusion on this point.

The whole structure is being erected in a thoroughly substantial manner. Nearly a million of brick will be used. The foundations are of the most solid description, being composed of fourteen inches of concrete and three feet of stonework. The outside walls are ready for the roof, which will be completed in two weeks, and the greater portion of the heavy carpenter work has already been done. One hundred men are employed upon the building, so that all possible speed with a view to perfect safety is being used. All the latest improvements in this class of building will be adopted. The auditorium will be illuminated by a sunlight and electric lights, and the whole build ng will be heated by steam. In fact all the latest improvements will, it is said, be adopted. There are three standpipes to be used in case of fire, one on each side of the stage, and one at the front entrance. The latter three-inch pipe will be put up in front of the structure for the use, if such an aid should be necessary, of the occupants of the business portion of the block. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation. To meet this important desideratum the ceiling will be ribbed into panels formed by projecting trusses, with a perforated metallic core running clear round the panels, thus forming a flue, ventilated, a perfect draught for the foul air without causing any perceptible draught. This arrangement will be under control, to be used or not, as occasion may require. The question of acoustics has been fully considered, and it is anticipated that this auxiliary will be as nearly perfect as possible, looking at the construction of the interior of the building.

The majority of the seats will be in a line parallel with the front of the stage, and this will give the whole of the audience the best line of sight of any theatre in the city. There are stairways to all parts of the house on each side of the foyer, and by these means the audience will be admitted.

The stage has been constructed with a special view to the production of every class of dramatic entertainment, and everything that can minister to the comfort of those both before and behind the curtain will be done. When it is estimated that the entire cost of the building will reach nearly $100,000, the evidence is pretty conclusive that no expense will be spared to make this new home of the drama as attractive as possible.

The entire block is being erected by Messrs. R. Wilcox, M. G. Townsend, and T. M. Godfrey as a speculation, and the theatre has already been leased by them to Mr. John W. Dyer for a term of years.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

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The artist's idea has been to represent Sheridan the soldier. The uniform is that of the Lieutenant-General of the United States army as it was when the rank was first conferred, and which, by the way, Sheridan prefers to the more gaudy trappings prescribed by latter-day regulations. Accordingly the only insignia of rank are the three-starred shoulder-straps and the rows of buttons in groups. Over the right shoulder and extending diagonally across the broad chest is a sash, and this relief is complemented on the left by the badge of the corps which Sheridan commanded. The subject has been heroically treated, and the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it is, that those who have known the General socially for years pronounce it a perfect likeness of Sheridan the citizen, while his old companions-in-arms declare that it is the exact counterpart of Sheridan the soldier. The expression indicates boldness, intrepidity, absolute self-reliance, and intense mental alertness, without a suggestion of that blood-curdling ferocity which many artists seem to regard as indispensable to a great warrior.

Mr. Kretschmer contemplates making Chicago his future home.

MASONIC.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF ILLINOIS KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois reconvened in the asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, yesterday morning.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that the Grand Commander had power to suspend from the functions of his office any officer of the Grand or Subordinate Commandery, and had full power to delegate his authority to another; that in the exercise of these rights he must be controlled by his own judgment of the facts as presented to him.

The committee appointed to wait on Gen. John C. Smith reported that he is convalescing.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the holding of the annual conclave in January instead of October was laid over for a year.

The resolution giving commanderies in the country concurrent jurisdiction was lost.

A resolution was adopted thanking Henry Turner, the retiring Grand Commander, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties; and the body, through H. C. Ranney, presented him with a handsome gavel.

After the installation of the new officers by W. M. Egan as G. C., J. H. Pierson as G. M., and H. C. Ranney as G. P., the Grand Commandery adjourned.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The thirty-fist annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Illinois was held in the asylum of Apollo Conmandery, No. 1, K. T., yesterday afternoon—thirty councils being represented. Grand-Master O'Neill delivered an address, which showed a very encouraging condition of affairs in the rite, and the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder were satisfactory financial status. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. P. G. M., George W. Curtis, Urbana; D. G. M., D. B. Elliott, Paris; T. I., J. J. Shepardson, Paxton; C. of W., H. E. Huston, Monticello; C. of G., William E. Poulson, Chicago; C., J. L. McClelland, Decatur; T., Charles Fisher, Springfield; R., G. W. Barnard, Chicago; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chicago; Steward, John P. Fernis, Chicago; Sentinel, A. R. Robinson, Springfield.

"TIPS" FROM "TOOTS."

ONE WAY TO MAKE A LIVING IN GAMBLERS' ALLEY.

"What had I better do at Brighton Beach?" was the question a reporter overheard a well-dressed, comfortable-looking individual put to a flashily-attired colored gentleman in Gamblers' Alley.

"Play Blue Rebel dash fo' de fust, Holy Road fo' de second race, an' I guess Brunswick's a putty good one fo' de mile eighth. You knows my whack, boss."

"All right. I'll play 'em," said his questioner as he entered an adjacent pool-room crowded with excited men.

"Don't you know what that transaction means?" observed a bystander to the reporter. The latter confessed his ignorance.

"That coon is a 'toot,'" continued his informant. "He gives tips on the horses to anybody who will play 'em at his terms. Of course he seldom has real information of any value regarding races. But he is a shrewd darky, knows the pedigree of every prominent horse on the track, and keeps so well posted on them that he is able to guess winners frequently. His game is to guess for fellows who know little about horses but who want to play races. If his guesses win he gets half the winnings, if they are wrong he loses nothing. He is not the only one engaged in the industry. There is one other negro and a white man who toot. They are all of them merely shrewd guessers, but human nature inclines to regard respectfully anything that looks like a slight advantage in gambling. Consequently all these fellows do well. I hear that one of them has made as high as $3,000 this summer. Of course there have been instances of their selecting horses to win who sold low in the pools, and the result confirming their guess. These instances have been few but very profitable. I expect to see more "toots" next summer in Chicago. In the East they exist in such numbers as to be a nuisance, but all seem to knock out a living somehow."

Later in the day the reporter glanced at the names of the winning horses and discovered the "toot" had guessed but one out of three.

AN UGLY CRIPPLE.

HE TRIES TO KILL A FELLOW EMPLOYE.

William Quirk, a foreman in the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne freight depot, No. 2 West Madison street, entered the private office shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, standing before F. W. Beiz, the freight agent, said: "I'll give you a chance; you draw and I will." At the same time he presented a cocked revolver at Mr. Beiz. The latter retreated for safety into an adjoining apartment. W. H. Frink, an employé in the office, called on to Quirk to desist, but was compelled to retreat before the revolver, which, in turn, was leveled at him. At this juncture Officer Patrick Rickey, of the day squad, approached Quirk from behind, and wresting the pistol from him placed him under arrest. He was taken to the Desplaines Street Station.

Quirk has been in the employ of the company for fourteen years. Nine years ago, while in the discharge of his duty his foot was caught in a frog, and both legs were cut off by a passing train. In consideration of this misfortune a comfortable clerkship was given him in the office, and he was allowed many privileges. He soon acquired the habit of drinking, and was frequently absent from his post on protracted debauches. Quirk alleges that when he entered the service of the company Mr. Beiz was the Cashier in the office, but upon being promoted to the position of agent he became harsh in his treatment of him. Quirk assigns that as the reason for his action of yesterday. About a fortnight ago he was suspended from the office for intoxication. Yesterday Mr. Beiz saw him enter a saloon on Canal street, and following him in, remonstrated with him for selling rum to Sheridan the citizen, while his old companions-in-arms declare that it is the exact counterpart of Sheridan the soldier. The expression indicates boldness, intrepidity, absolute self-reliance, and intense mental alertness, without a suggestion of that blood-curdling ferocity which many artists seem to regard as indispensable to a great warrior.

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FLERSHEIM & CO.

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hold Goods advertised by us is to take place on Thursday, Oct. orn-av., will not be sold by us. ready, informs us he has sold the merce, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

LSON, FLERSHEIM & CO., ioneers, 88 and 86 Randolph-st.

EMS OF AN ART!

AUCTION

Oct. 25, at 2:30 p. m.

ALESROOM,

264 Wabash-av.

ificent Collection

Marble Vases, Mosaic Inlaid Work, uary Groups, ers, &c., &c., &c.

n this morning.

LSON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

ROY, SON & CO., 9, 59 and 82 Randolph-st.

ARBORN-AV.

Morning, at 10 O'Clock, at Auction the Entire

NITURE

Marble-Front Residence.

e Silk Parlor Set, cost $350; ardrobes, Centre Tables, Mattresses, Pictures, mber Sets in Walnut & Ash, Gas Fixtures, and Brussels Carpet, d Poles, way Piano in perfect order. ell worth attending. Y, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

P. GORE & CO.

N TRADE SALE

P. GORE & CO.

Madison-st., Chicago.

Oct. 25, at 9:30 a. m.,

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AY GOODS

Toilet Sets, Wine Sets, Tea and Cups and Saucers, Majolica Ware, and Cut Glassware, and a great icles. This sale is well worthy your All goods purchased will be carefully packed and shipped promptly. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

$2.00 a Dozen.

Popular Photographer, duced the finest Cabi- to the extraordinary of $2.00 a doz. Larg- st Studios in America.

107 State-st., S. E. corner 80 212 & 214 State-st., corner Palmer House.

$2 a doz. for Cabinets.

N. G. Miller & Co., Robt. Lindblom & Co., 55 Broadway, 5 & 7 Chamber of Commerce, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, Grain and Provision Brokers.

Orders accompanied by margins solicited.

Will fill discretionary orders when requested.

Exclusive Special Wire between New York and Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Dearborn st, 65 ft n of Thirty-first, w f, 2x110 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Patrick J. Connors to Henry S. Stebbins)..... $ 200

West Jackson st, 137 ft e of California av, s f, 42x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 1 (Hugh MacHarg to James L. Wilson)..... 5,200

Herndon st, s w cor of Hillard av, e f, 60x124 ft, dated Sept. 27 (Jacob Huber to Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company)..... 7,500

Cybourn av, n w cor of Herndon st, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 19 (J. Noonan to Ellen Noonan)..... 11,100

Cybourn av, n w cor of Herndon st, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 19 (J. Noonan to Mary Noonan)..... 4,500

Warren av, 196 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 21x124 ft, dated Oct. 19 (William W. Marsh to Maud W. Morey)..... 3,750

Vernon av, s e cor of Thirty-first st, w f, 100x190 ft, dated June 14 (William H. Wood to George A. Chambers)..... 1,785

Vernon av, s e cor of Thirty-first st, w f, 140x190 ft, dated Oct. 18 (George C. Chambers to James Barrell)..... 18,000

Thirty-first st, 50 ft w of Vernon av, s f, 90x189 ft, dated Oct. 18 (same party to Myron L. Osgood)..... 11,550

Twenty-eighth st, 74 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 16 (C. F. A. Mehlhorn to Anton Stelzer)..... 11,430

West Huron st, s f, 50 ft e of Ada, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 23 (Isaac Claflin to Emma Parrott)..... 560

The premises No. 34 West Ohio st, dated Oct. 22 (Jens Olson to L. and L. Tocello)..... 600

The premises No. 147 Throop st, dated Oct. 24 (William G. Willing to Harriet B. Harkins).. 1,500

Brown st, 140 ft s of Wright, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 4 (J. and E. Kristufek to A. and M. Ledinek)..... 8,000

Indiana av, 20 ft e of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 20½x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Henry W. Bliss to Edward O. Rohr)..... 2,650

Washington boulevard, 232 ft e of Ogden av, s f, 22x150 ft, improved, dated Oct. 23 (Henry L. Sheldon to Warren T. Clark)..... 9,000

Same property as above, dated Oct. 23 (Warren T. Clark to Laura C. Marshall et al)..... 10,000

Hamilton av, 132 ft n of Adams, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Sept. 17 (M. M. Lucher to Louis S. Grout)..... 12,000

Cybourn av, 66 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 21x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Charles Linde to F. Richter)..... 2,500

Thirty-first st, 55 ft w of Dearborn, s f, 25x118 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Henry S. Stebbins to P. J. Connars)..... 1,300

Hilton av, s of Oak st, e f, 22x80 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28 (G. A. Johnson to Andrew O. Anuren)..... 2,500

Western av, 66 ft s of Lubeck st, w f, 72x100 ft, dated Sept. 20 (H. W. Potter to Arthur R. Clark)..... 3,200

West Eighteenth st, 26 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 1 (J. R. Beiohradsky to John Horan)..... 1,500

Van Horn st, 50 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 (same party to Vaclav Koraz)..... 800

West Ohio st, 24 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x78 ft, dated Oct. 20 (estate of Adele Canda to E. W. Keenes)..... 600

West Ohio st, n w cor of Ashland av, s f, 24x98 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Oliver B. Green to same party)..... 1,000

Hastings st, 175 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 22 (C. H. Kehl to R. A. and C. Kummer)..... 1,600

The premises No. 191 East Division st, dated Sept. 24 (John Patterson to Ann Keenan)..... 675

The premises No. 381 East Division st, dated Oct. 24 (Charles Durheim to Helene Kelser)..... 4,000

Bissell st, 150 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 17 (Seth Gage to S. A. Fernandes).. 2,500

Groveland Park av, 217 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 50x94 ft, dated Oct. 8 (W. F. Myrick to Henry Beck)..... 1,225

Groveland Park av, 167 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 50x94 ft, dated Oct. 8 (W. F. Myrick to Garfield av. near Howe st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (William S. Young to M. E. Greene-baum)..... 4,250

Fremont st, 127 ft n of Centre, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Seth Gage to H. Zimmermann).. 1,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 2 in Lot 33, Block 2, Carr's part of S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, 38, 14, dated Oct. 16 (W. Lister to M. Gairns)..... 375

Fortieth st, 280 ft e of Vincennes av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 12 (James G. Hamilton to C. W. Partridge)..... 1,200

Fortieth st, 255 ft e of Vincennes av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 13 (G. M. McKey to C. O. Glasson)..... 1,200

Lavina st, 179 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 30x118 ft, dated Oct. 25 (E. A. Anderson to J. B. Lanson)..... 550

School st, near Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 21 (M. A. H. Harrison to John Quinn)..... 350

Forty-third st, 262 ft e of Cottage Grove av, n f, 24x48 ft, dated Oct. 5 (A. and J. Krissler to George W. Worrall)..... 2,400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Portland av, 155 ft w of Forty-fourth st, n f, 30x132 ft, dated Oct 23 (M. Kaylor to A. Head) Same property as above, dated Oct. 23 (A. Heap to T. H. Darling)..... 400

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At Kingston, Caldwell County, Eli Sapen, a prominent business man, fell from the new block he is erecting, and injured himself in such a manner as to cause his death a few hours later.

SHAS. SCHWARTZ, JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds, and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office, 23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

GALESBURG, ILL.

We offer a block of Galesburg Water Company's 20-year 6 per cent bonds. The works for which the bonds were issued cost about $200,000. The city pays $6,000 the first year for hydrant rent, which more than takes care of the interest on the bonds.

Full information furnished upon application at our office. Price, par and interest. We also have on hand a line of choice 6, 7, and 8 per cent bonds issued by municipalities in the leading Western States.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago. 17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold or carried on conservative margins.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 18 New-st., (next door to the Stock Exchange) N.Y. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

WM. BEYE. JAMES H. HEALD. Members of the Regular Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

WILLIAM BEYE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, No. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

Pullman Palace Car Co. Rights BOUGHT BY WM. T. BAKER & CO., 1 Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS.

Large Transactions and Higher Prices at the New York Stock Exchange.

A Goodly Bulk of Sales from the Chicago List—Statistics of Imports and Exports, the Coal Trade, Floating Debts of Railroads, Etc.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Trading Mostly Local—Provisions Irregular.

October Lard Weak—Wheat Easier, with No Export Demand—Corn Moving Out Freely.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 17.
New York	$142,474,289	$140,142,181
Boston	11,849,445	14,076,137
Chicago	8,518,000	8,206,000
Philadelphia	8,964,343	8,346,229
St. Louis	2,569,597	2,355,712
Baltimore	2,444,764	2,323,582
San Francisco	2,168,883	2,304,327
Cincinnati	1,667,600	1,749,300
New Orleans	1,858,332	1,562,489

There was a fair aggregate of transactions in Eastern exchange yesterday at par and 25c per $1,000 premium, the latter being the rate during the afternoon. Currency orders from the country were rather small. Money loaned at about the rates that have been prevailing for some weeks. A tender of $100,000 for sixty days at 5 per cent is reported. Foreign exchange was dull and weak. Documentary sterling was sold at 479@479½. A sale of £25,000 of bankers' bills for November delivery was made at 483¼, the cash figures being 483¾@483⅝. The purchaser was evidently of the opinion that we are not nearing the gold level. There is only a gradual yielding of the quotations, but if the tendency continues as it has been in the last three weeks it will be profitable to import gold next month at this time. Bankers' demand bills sold at 484¾ the 1st of this month.

It was a quiet day in local investment securities so far as transactions over the counter were concerned, but sales were reported of $12,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 86¾ and $5,000 at 86⅝; also $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 95½. Government bonds were generally above the figures of investors. There was a sale at 103 of $25,000 3 per cents in the last $10,600,000 to be drawn. There was more activity at the Chicago Stock Exchange than has been usual of late, the sales footing up over $50,000, mostly railroad bonds.

The New York stock market was very strong and the sales aggregated 630,255 shares. It is claimed that Vanderbilt and Gould are working together and that H. N. Smith has been driven to the wall. The Vanderbilt shares were buoyant, and it is said that a traffic arrangement is to be made by the New York Central and Lake Shore with Wabash. The Villards were weak most of the day. It was said that the bear party had sold 30,000 shares of Oregon Transcontinental. It came out that three suits had been begun against the Northern Pacific to enjoin the execution of the second mortgage on the ground that the consent of Congress is necessary. The shorts in Lackawanna got a severe turn. It was reported that Vanderbilt told his brokers that he would pay cash today for the stocks he has recently bought. The rate for call loans was carried up to 4 per cent.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road increased $62,800 the third week of September, of Northwestern $18,300, of Omaha $17,500.

The bears are justly breathing out threatenings against the coal shares, but the companies claim that the combination was never more harmonious than now. Philadelphia operators say they have orders far in excess of production, particularly for the domestic sizes. The anthracite sent to market for the week ending Oct. 13 was 733,753 tons, against 678,918 the corresponding week last year. The excess mined during the whole year thus far amounts to 2,142,884 tons. The bituminous coal sent to the Eastern markets for the week ending Oct. 13 was 103,865 tons, against 99,278 the corresponding week last year; total thus far this year, 3,871,214, against 3,364,595 last year.

Floating debts and the impossibility of getting definit information about them deter many investors from buying railroad securities. Poor's statistics show that this item has increased from $156,881,052 to $255,170,982 in the last three years, the latter amount being equal to the dividends for two years and a half at the rates paid last year.

The exports of cotton goods from New York in September were 50 per cent greater than for the corresponding month last year, though the value does not show so large an increase, prices for colored goods being about 1c and for uncolored 1¼c lower. The increase in exports was mainly in uncolored. The exports since Jan. 1 have been 23,484,081 yards colored and 52,652,830 uncolored, against 13,945,866 and 58,239,232 respectively last year.

The percentage of all the foreign merchandise traffic of the country done through the Port of New York in the fiscal year 1883 was 55.43, against 56.78 in 1882 and 54.54 in 1881. Boston comes next with 8.72, 8.95, and 8.76 per cent in the three years respectively, and then New Orleans, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Baltimore with percentages ranging from 7¼ down to about 3%. Of the merchandise imports New York gets about 68 per cent. The percentage of imports and exports carried in American vessels during the last fiscal year was 16.28, which is a slight increase over 1882, the poorest year in our history.

There has been much gossip of late about the weakness of large boot and shoe concerns in Canada, but the distribution of goods in the Northwest has been fair. The heavy banks have come to the rescue of the dealers, and it is now expected that they will pull through.

Considerable capital is now going into real estate in New York City, particularly apartment houses, through the formation of syndicates. Several with capitals of $100,000 to $300,000 have been recently organized. Building is active, but the wages of laborers have declined a little, owing to a surplus of hands.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	135	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105
Cont. Nat. Bank	125	Chicago City 4s, 1901	102¾
Hibernal Bank	110	Chicago City 4s, 1907	102
Illinois Tr. & Sav. Bk	177½	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	93¾
International Bank	100	Chicago City 7s, 1885	102
Merchants' Nat. Bk.	154	Chicago County 7s, 1893	104¾
Mer. Loan & Tr. Co.	159½	Cook County 7s, 1890	112
Nat. Bank of Am.	142	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
Nat. Bank of Illinois	135	Cook County 6s, 1895	107
Trader's Bank	135	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105
Union National Bank	235	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Chicago City 7s, 1884	100	No. C. R. Imp. 6s, 1900	110
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102	No. Chi. Cy. Ry. 5-20 6s	105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1888	103	South Park 7s, 1899	107
Chicago City 7s, 1890	109	W. Div. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	112	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	103½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	115	West Park 7s, 1899	107½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	119	West Town 8s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	90½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120	Mut. Un. Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	81½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	121¾	*Postal Tel. Co. 5s, 1917	93
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	Chi. Bd. of Tr. 10-90 5s	97¾

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

2000	W D Ry c 5-20 6s	105	
1000	do	105¼	
1000	Mut U T Co 6s	81½	
1000	C B & Q R D 4s	88¾	
1000	C B & Q Ill 6s	120	
1000	C M & St P M 7s	90	
1000	do	90	
1000	do	90	
1000	C & N W N F 5s	101¾	
10	A T & S F R R	81½	
2200	W S L & P R C D 5s	75¾	
500	W D Ry c 5-20 6s	105¾	
1000	Chi Cy 6s	109¾	
1000	C B & Q R D 4s	88¾	
4000	Ft W & Den 1st	66	
400	do	66	
1000	Mets Elec	100	
12300	N Y W S & B 1st	74½	
1000	do	74¾	
10000	do	74⅝	
5000	A & P inc	24¾	
5000	do	24¾	
5000	B C R & N 1st	102	
9000	C B & Q deb 5s	89½	
9000	do	89¾	
7000	do	89¾	
7000	do	89¾	
1000	C M & St P con 7s	120½	
5000	C & Ogn 4s	90¾	
5000	D & R G 1st con	88¾	
2000	E Tenn 7s	72	
5000	F W & Den 1st	66	
62200	I B & W 1st E D	90¾	
1000	I B & W 1st	90¾	
5000	M & St P con	122¾	
5000	M U 6s	89¾	
3000	do	89¾	
5000	M & O 1st	105	
7000	N Y L E & W 1st con	94½	
1000	Mid of N J 1st	90	
2000	do	90¼	
1000	Mo Pac 1st con	104¾	
45300	N Y S & W 2d	74½	
74000	do	74¾	
3000	do	74¾	
70000	do	74¾	
11000	N Y L E & W n 2 con	94	
3000	do	94¼	
6000	N Y C & St L 1st	104¾	
5000	N Y C Ex 5s	105¾	
1000	N Y Cent coup	107¾	
5000	N W 1st	105¾	
1000	do	105¾	
1000	O & P 1st	87	
12000	R & D deb	58	
1000	R & D 1st con	73¾	
5000	Tex Pac 1st R G	72¾	
5000	do	72¾	
5000	do	72¾	
1000	U P 1st	110¾	
10000	Wab gen 6s	67¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

30000	A & P inc	24	
3000	B C R & N 1st	103¾	
2000	C B & Q deb 5s	89¾	
20000	do	89¾	
2000	E Tenn 7s	72	
4000	Ft W & Den 1st	66	
400	do	66	
1000	Mets Elec	100	
1000	N Y W S & B 1st	74½	
1000	do	74¾	
10000	do	74⅝	
5000	A & P inc	24¾	
5000	B C R & N 1st	102	
9000	C B & Q deb 5s	89½	
9000	do	89¾	
7000	do	89¾	
7000	do	89¾	
1000	C M & St P con	120½	
5000	C & Ogn 4s	90¾	
5000	D & R G 1st con	88¾	
2000	E Tenn 7s	72	
5000	F W & Den 1st	66	
62200	I B & W 1st E D	90¾	
1000	I B & W 1st	90¾	
5000	M & St P con	122¾	
5000	M U 6s	89¾	
3000	do	89¾	
5000	M & O 1st	105	
7000	N Y L E & W n 2 con	94½	

N. Y. York, Oct. 24.—Money lent at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull, 480¾; do demand, 483¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The money market has been dull and steady. Rates are practically unchanged, good business paper still paying from 5½@6% per cent, with exceptions at lower rates when the high character of the paper or other circumstances justified a concession. In prime manufacturing paper quotations are nominal at 4@4½@5 per cent. Call loans rule at 3½@4½ per cent on good collaterals. At the Clearing-House the rate to borrowing banks was 6 per cent. New York applicants being accommodated at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par to a premium of 10c on $1,000. The gross exchanges today were $11,849,445, and the balances $1,464,366.

The City of Toledo, O., has awarded to Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook $425,000 5 per cent bonds.

The stock market today was moderately active, and prices of leading specialties show an improvement, influenced, perhaps, more or less by the higher prices in New York consequent upon the oversold condition of the market. Union Pacific advanced from 89¾ yesterday to 90¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 125¾ to 126¾; It afterwards receded to 123¾, but recovered to 125. Atchison advanced from 31¾ to 32½ on large sales, closing firm. Atlantic & Pacific blocks declined 1, to 103. To show the favor with which Atchison is regarded in this market it may be mentioned that at the date of the closing of the books there were registered in Boston 8,213 stockholders, a gain for the quarter of 640 and for the year 3,038. There are in New York & Chicago, 115 stockholders. Pullman advanced 1, to 127; Flint & Père Marquette ¾, to 28; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1-16, to 1; Mexican Central sold at 13. In the home roads, New York & New England enjoyed quite a boom, advancing from 20¾ to 23. Nearly 300 shares were sold, and it is reported that New York is buying. The story is current upon the street that Henry C. Sherburne, of Concord, N. H., now President of the Northern Railroad, will be pressed by those favoring a change as the successor to Gen. Wilson as President of the New York & New England Road. Old Colony closed steady at 138; Boston & Albany at 173¾, with a sale in the morning at 173¾. Fitchburg advanced 1, to 124; Boston & Providence declined ¼, to 164. In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced from 59 to 60¾, and closed at 60; Atchison firsts advanced ¾, to 120; Atlantic & Pacific incomes 1½, to 23½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s advanced ¼, to 87; Burlington & Missouri land-grant 7s advanced 1¾, to 116½; Denver extension 4s declined ¼, to 85¾; Oregon Short-Line 6s were steady at 93; Toledo, Delphos & Burington branch incomes advanced ½, to 2½; New York & New England 7s advanced ¼, to 98½; do 6s ¼, to 93; Hartford & Erie 7s declined ¾, to 21¾; Consolidated Vermont sold at 53¾. In telephone stocks the tide was rising today, American Bell advancing 4, to 208; Boston & Northern was steady at 104.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board—	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
C., B. & Q.	200	125¾	126	125¾	126
Atchison	300	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Flint	100	28	28	28	28
N. Y. & N. E.	600	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21¾
Tol. Cin. & St. L.	150	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
U. P.	300	90	90¾	89¾	90¾
Bell	50	207	207	207	207
Quincy Mining	1	62	62	62	62
Silver Islet	2	2	2	2	2
Second board—					
Bell	15	207	207	207	207
Atchison	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Mexican Central	10	13	13	13	13
Tol. Cin. & St. L.	25	23	23	23	23
Tol. C. & St.	10	1	1	1	1
U. P.	125	90¾	91	90¾	91
C. B. & Q.	100	126	126	126	126
Pewabic	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000	B & Min Neb 1st	103¼	
7000	O S L 6s	93	
10000	H & E 7s	21¾	
3000	C B & Q 4s	87	
10000	M Cent 7s	60	
10000	do	60	
10000	D Ex 4s	86	
2000	A & P inc	23¾	

SECOND BOARD.

5000	N Y & N E 7s	103¾	
5000	T D & H s& inc	9	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The market opened strong at an advance over last evening's close, and continued so during the first hour, when a reaction took place on realizing sales and hammering by the "shorts." The decline was rapid, but of short duration, prices reacting very quickly. Jersey Central advanced to 88¾ on report that the stock would be made very scarce tomorrow, and a still further rise is predicted. Just as the general list appeared to be getting ready for an advance a report that an injunction had been granted against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company preventing the issue of second-mortgage bonds caused a decline in all the Villard stocks. Officials of the company say that the injunction if obtained will be set aside, but they have received no formal notice. The injunction report failed to cause the decline the bears expected, and the bulls succeeded in turning the market and causing a still further rise, closing strong at near the best prices of the day. Mr. Vanderbilt is reported to have instructed his brokers to take and pay for all stocks bought for his account tomorrow, which will probably cause a still further rise in his properties. Pennsylvania was strong on foreign buying. Clearings, $8,964,343; balances, $750,316. The market closed strong:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56½	56⅝
Reading	20 1-16	20¼
Lehigh Valley	69	70
Northern Pacific common	29¼	29¾
Northern Pacific preferred	63	64
L. Nav	45¼	45¾
F. & R	17	....
M. & Stonesville pas	13	....
C. Cent	55½	....
U. Co. of N. J	104¾	....
P., T. & B	11⅜	12

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—Sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480¼@481.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 24—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 134; Pennsylvania Central, 60¾; New York Central, 120¾; Erie, 30¾; Reading, 27¼. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £250,000.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Rentes, 78f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were tame yesterday and irregular. Provisions were weak, while grain started out stronger, but fell back, the improvement being more than lost in some departments. There was not much trading on outside account, and few points of interest in the markets.

Provisions were moderately active and averaged weak. Liverpool was quoted 3d lower on lard, and the local hog market was easier. The tendency of this was to depress product here, but our market took its tone entirely from October lard, which was very heavy, almost without trading. Closing the previous day at $7.80, it opened yesterday at $7.60, was freely offered on the first call at $7.50, was subsequently offered at $7.40, and closed on 'Change nominally at $7.62½ bid. November lard closed 10c lower, at $7.25, and January do 7½c lower, at $7.30 bid. Pork for this year closed 15c lower, at $10.40 bid for November, while January sold up 12½c under a very good demand, then declined 22½c, and closed 5c less than the previous day, at $10.92½ bid. Ribs closed 10c higher on the near deliveries, at $6.80 bid for October, but 10c lower for January, at $5.60. There was little doing in anything during the last two hours; a fair shipping demand was reported. The October lard squeeze seemed to have collapsed with all the shorts filled by others than the men who had hoped to profit by it. They held up the market while packers sold the month's production, and a few holders outside had a chance to send in consignments in time for delivery. On the afternoon call January pork declined 5c, and lard 2½c, while other articles were a shade easier. Afterwards pork was firm at $10.40 bid for November, and $10.87½ bid for January.

Flour was more active and quite firm. There was a good inquiry, chiefly on Canadian account, which is the direction taken by most of our recent sales of flour to foreign buyers. The local trade was quiet. Coarse millstuffs were firm, with light offerings.

Wheat was moderately active in a local sense and partially stronger. It advanced ½c early in the day, then declined ¾c, and closed on 'Change ½c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 93¾c bid for December and 94½c for January. The British markets were called "dull and lower to sell," but the early feeling here was formed on the belief that a good deal of capital stands ready to get under wheat as soon as the owners think it prudent, and that a good many purchases have already been made in a quiet way by parties who intend to hold on. The market started on the other tack owing to the receipt of advices that French exporters were reselling in New York because of advices of Parisian weakness, and that the visible supply of wheat increased nearly 1,500,000 bu during last week. The reselling was afterwards declined, but some New York bulls only viewed that "French exporters are not selling freely," which, with a decline of 1c there for November delivery, was not particularly reassuring to Western bulls. There was very little doing here on outside account. Our receipts were less in volume, those of winter grades being quite small, and it was thought probable that the bad weather out West will still further reduce arrivals, though there is no fear of not being enough here through the winter. There was no export buying, though one cargo was taken, and apparently a good many stop orders were in hand to buy when it could be done at 93c for December. Red winter was salable in South Side houses at 98c for No. 2 and 92½c for No. 3, with North Side receipts quoted ½@1c less. No. 2 spring sold chiefly at 90¾@90¾c, and No. 3 at 89c. On the afternoon call the market was a shade firmer, and December was afterwards quoted at 93¾c bid.

Corn was quiet, and averaged firmer. November and the year sold up ½c, but fell back, the former closing ¼c below the latest price of Tuesday, at 46½c, while May sold up ¾c, but closed ½c lower, at 48c bid. This month was relatively weak, selling at one time ½c below November, and closed at 46½c. There was a moderate shipping demand for No. 2, and a good one for rejected, the difference between the two grades, in favorit shipping houses narrowing to little more than 1c. The British markets were called dull and steady, but New York was quoted lower and our receipts were larger, while there was more October corn offered than was wanted. The latter fact, with the down turn in wheat, caused a loss of the early confidence which had partly resulted from the report of heavy rains in Kansas and rain followed by snow in Iowa. The fact that new corn has been softened by damp weather over a large part of the West was widely referred to as a reason for expecting small receipts next month and in December, but the bears sold all the same, just as much as they could find buyers for, showing that they did not take much stock in the theory. There was a fair export movement at 46½@46¾c for No. 2 and rejected mostly at 44¾@45c. On the afternoon call the market was a shade easier, but it was afterwards quoted firm at 46¾c bid for November and 48c bid for May.

Oats were active and irregular. Cash and seller the month were in request, with opening sales at 27½c, Tuesday's closing prices. Sellers were scarce and prices advanced ½@¾c, 27¾c being bid at one time, with no sellers. The fact that there is a very extensive short interest and a comparative scarcity of contract oats leads to the belief on the part of some of the oats operators that the price for seller the month will advance to November quotations. Seller November opened at 27¾c, advanced to 28c, and closed at 27¾c, being steady. December and May were firmer, closing at 28¼c and 31½c respectively. Samples were active and firmer at 30½@32¼c for No. 2 white, 28@29¾c for do mixed, 28@30¼c for rejected white, and 27½@28c for do mixed.

Rye was quiet and easier. Thirty-five cars of No. 2 cash sold at 55c, with the futures dull at 55¼@55¾c for November, closing at 55½c; December nominal at 56¾c bid, sellers holding at 57c, and January at 58½c early, though the sales were chiefly at 58c, and closing at 57½c bid, being easier.

Barley was dull and irregular. Cash No. 2 sold early at 60c, but later 60½c was bid, with no sellers. Seller November and December were nominally 61c, being 2c lower for the latter future. Samples were active and not perceptibly affected by the weakness of the futures. No. 3 in store was nominal at about 48c.

There was only a moderate movement in staple and fancy dry goods. Prices remain steady and firm. Boots and shoes were quiet, and the demand for clothing, millinery, and white goods was also somewhat restricted. The grocery trade was satisfactorily active, and the tone of the market remained firm and healthy. Coffees are still very strong. In dairy products there is continued quiet, and prices remain rather weak of the two. Dried fruits are quiet and foreign descriptions are weak. Fish are quoted firm. There was an active movement in coal at firm prices.

Flax was in request, with a scarcity of sellers, and advanced 2c, $1.37 being bid for No. 1. Timothy was steady at about $1.27 for prime, with clover stronger at $5.00@5.30.

Green fruits were moderately active, with prices steady. Eggs advanced 1c, and will apparently go still higher. Potatoes are dull, and a little higher for choice qualities. Hides are steady, and wool in fair request at quotations. Hay is in better demand, with timothy higher and prairie a little lower than for some time past. Broom-corn is active, with sellers shading quotations.

The copious rainfall in Kansas and Iowa is making heaps of soft corn, and will further delay the receipt of new corn from those States. This idea caused a better demand for the year in this market yesterday.

The way in which the dollars have sunk out of sight, one by one, from the quotations for hop product since the middle of June suggests the song of the "ten little Indians."

The wheat grown in the Far Northwest is not so much sought after by purchasers as the holders expected a few weeks ago. There is no doubt that it would have been regarded as very valuable under ordinary conditions. But with a present glut of wheat in both hemispheres the product of that region is hard to sell. It was reported yesterday that a Chicago house has bought a rather large quantity at about 63c there, which can be laid down in Chicago at little over 85c per bu.

New York is said to have paid this week a premium for Milwaukee No. 2 wheat, as compared with Chicago. If this be true the wheat-holders of that city are trading upon a reputation acquired in the said lang syne. Should any one (here) take umbrage at the fact he may be consoled by the information that several carloads of wheat have been sent from Chicago within a few days past to points in Ohio, which might naturally be supposed to want to draw from Toledo.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Wednesday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

	MESS PORK—PER BBL.			
	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	
October	$ 10.60	$10.45@10.50	$10.50	
November	10.55@*	....	10.37½	
Year	10.40*	....	*10.27½	
January	11.00	10.87½@11.10	10.87½	
February	11.12½	11.00@11.17½	11.00	
	LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 7.80	$7.40@7.60	$7.40	
November	7.35	7.25@7.37½	7.30	
Year	7.37	7.25@7.40	7.27½	
January	7.37½	7.30@7.45	7.30	
February	7.45	7.30@7.47½	7.35	
	MEATS—B

ber, $1.00¼; December, $1.02¾; January, $1.06¾; February, $1.08¾; May, $1.13¼. No. 3 red, 96½c; No. 4 do, 86c; rejected, 78c. Corn dull; in higher; high mixed, 54c; No. 2, spot or October, 53½c; November, 50¼c; December or year, 49½c; January, 49c; May, 51c. No. 2 white, 56c; rejected, 49½c; no grade, 46@47c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 2, spot or October, 29½c; November, 30c; December, 30¼c; rejected, 29c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime medium, spot or October, $5.10; November, $5.12 asked; December, $5.20 asked; No. 2, $4.85.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat easier and dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.00; No. 2 white, 99@99½c; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.00@1.00¼; October, nominally 99½c; November, 99½c; December, $1.05¾ asked; January, $1.06¾ asked; February, $1.09¾ asked; May, $1.11; No. 3 red, 92@94½c; rejected, 84@85c; no grade, 70@75c. Corn dull; high mixed, 54@54½c; No. 2, spot and October, 53¾c; November, 50¼c; December, 49c; year, 49½c; January, 48c; May, 51c; rejected, 45@49½c; no grade, 42@44c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot and October, 29½c; November, 30c asked; December, 30½c; No. 1 white, 31½c; rejected, 29½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime medium, spot and October, $5.10; November, $5.12½; December, $5.17½; No. 2, $4.85.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; 1@2c higher in early dealings; subsequently the advance was lost, and closed weak and lower; No. 2 red, 99¾@99¾c; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.00; No. 2 red, $1.02@1.02½; No. 2 red, October, $1.02@1.02¾; November, $1.05@1.05¼; December, $1.08@1.08¾; January, $1.10@1.10¾. Corn—Options opened 1c higher, but the improvement was lost, and closed weak; car-lots unchanged; rejected, 54@55c; No. 3 mixed, 56c; prime steamer, 57c; steamer yellow, 61c; sail mixed, 57@58c; sail yellow, 60c; sail mixed, October, 55½@55¾c; November, 50½@50¾c; December, 49¾@50c; January, 49c. Oats quiet; rejected white, 30½@33c; No. 2 mixed quoted at 34c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Nominal; $13.50@14.00; India mess, $ c. o. b., $19.00. Mess pork, $12.00@12.75; prime mess pork, $11.50@12.00. Hams—Smoked, 14@14½c. Lard firm; city refined, $8.75@9.00; steam, $7.25; butchers', loose, $7.25@7.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy; 9@22c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 28@30c.

CHEESE—Quiet; full cream, 11½@13½c; fair to good, 10@10½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 9½@9¾c.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.21.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 15,500 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and fairly active; No. 2 red, 99¾c@$1.00 cash, $1.00¾ bid November, $1.01¾@1.01¾ December, $1.05¾@1.05¾ January, $1.08¾ May; No. 3 red, 90½@90¾c. Corn lower and slow; 44½@44¾c cash, 44¾c October, 45¼c November, 41½c year, 41c January, 40½c May. Oats higher, but slow; 30¾@30¾c cash, 30¾c bid October and November, and 27¾@27¾c bid December. Rye dull at 51¼c bid. Barley dull at 50@52c.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.80@3.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 15½@16c.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.54.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet; 60c at mill.

CORNMEAL—Firm at $2.30.

WHITE LIME—Dull and easy at $1.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $11.00. Dry salt meats firm at $6.00; no round lots selling. Bacon firmer; long clear, $7.00; short rib, $7.25; short clear, $8.00@8.50. Lard nominally lower at 7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat easier: 1½c@2c lower; No. 2 November, $1.01¾; December, 99¾c; year, $1.03¾; January, $1.06¾; May, $1.13¼. Corn firmer; 45¾c November; 41½c December and year; 41½c January; 44½c May. Oats—Nothing done.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Steady; very quiet; Howard street and Western super, $3.25@3.50; extra, $3.75@4.75; family, $5.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and fairly active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.00@1.00¼; November, $1.00¾ asked; December, $1.01@1.01¼; January, $1.06¼ asked; February, $1.09¼ asked; May, $1.11; No. 3 red, 92½@93c; rejected, 84@85c. Corn dull; high mixed, 54@54½c; No. 2, spot and October, 53¾c; November, 50¼c; December, 49c; year, 49½c; January, 48c; May, 51c; rejected, 45@49½c; no grade, 42@44c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot and October, 29½c; November, 30c asked; December, 30½c; No. 1 white, 31½c; rejected, 29½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime medium, spot and October, $5.10; November, $5.12½; December, $5.17½; No. 2, $4.85.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat